RACTION NOUR EXTENSIVE

RTMENT

shown in Atlanta, and which were the dollar. We have them in every fit a lady weighing 300 pounds. At o luch bust measure to 51 inch.

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oom Suites.

r, Atlanta, Ga.

BEDSTEADS LTY.

il manufactured goods VERY CHEAP MARIETTA ST.

and Boilers.

PRESSES.

S SYRUP KETTLES!

AND PIPE FITTINGS. BRASS GOODS.

K PROMPTLY DONE y. Try us. Satisfaction guaranteed

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ire Works,

ORGIA. TH STREET, n Railing, Tree Guards,

Y DESCRIPTION. tees, Arches,

ns. Nursery Fenders,

ARDS.

WIRE CLOTH. HCOMB, Manager.

BOYS' SUITS! S SUITS! yle and Price!

E IN EVERY DETAIL.

is, made up in the best manner,

e the center of attraction. BROS.

TAILORS. ALL STREET.

UTBERN HOME IN A NORTHERN CITY .H. MAGILL, FORMERLY OF SAVANa. has opened a commodious house comforts at 106 East 23d street, New for the accommodation of families or until Eight lines of cars run within the house. References: Mrs. Goorgia Dr. J. C. Le-Hardy, E. J. Thomas, Esq. Ga.; Mrs. William Curtis, Pryor street MRS, E. H. MAGILL.



Notice to Debtors and Creditors. REDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH late of Fulton county, deceased, are iffed to reader in their demands to the discording to law, and all persons in ald estate are required to make immendate the JAKE MENKO, r. 8, 1884. n ber 8, 1884.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24 1884

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE GREAT TURNOUT.

NEARLY 100,000 OFFICEHOLDERS TO BE CU" ADRIFT.

it Throughout the Country-The Great Number of Rascals to be Turned Out-What the New Administration Will do

WASHINGTON. November 23:-Among the most interesting phases of the overthrow of the republican administration are the revolutiens to be made in the civil service of the United States. At no period in our history has there ever been so vast a change impending, ewing to the number of federal employes having increased enormously during the last few years. There are in round numbers 110,000 persons in the employ of the government. Of these a large proportion are classed as laborers. There are about 50,000 postmasin the United States. Of these, the postmaster general, acting with the advice of president, appoints about 2,500 of the higher class, with salaries ranging from \$10,-000 to \$1,500. All of the inferior postoffices are filled by the appointment of the first assistant postmaster general, who is thus the largest distributor of patronage in the government. The civil service law does not protect a single postmaster in the United States, but 5,699 postal employes are secured in their places during good behavior. These employes receive from \$800 to \$1,800 per annum. The next most numerous branch of the public service is the treasury department employes. Of these 2,573 are customs employes, receiving from \$900 to \$1,800 per annum, who are protects by the civil service law, which also protects 5,652 employes scattered in all the departments. Thus there are about 96,000 persons subject to removal in a change of administration (more than half of which are postmasters), which the democrats, if so minded, may dispose of. It is however extremely unlikely that there will be any wholesale removal of these people. The mere inertia of such a mass makes it hard to move, and even if a political guillotine were set up, which is improbable, it would be three or four years before the change would be complete. The bureau of printing and engraving, which 'employs skilled workmen, is exempt from the operation of the civil service law. It has about 2,500 employes. A movement has been on foot for some time to have the government printing, including bank notes, done by contract. If this should be carried out, these people would tant postmaster general, who is thus the largest on lot for some time to have the government printing, including bank notes, done by contract. If this should be carried out, these people would all be discharged, but of course no democrats would be appointed in their places as the bureau would cease to exist. But in the higher offices there will necessarily be radical changes. Pesides the heads of departments uld go, the chiefs of divisions and al swhose salaries are over \$1,800 would bly have their heads demanded on a er during the next year. The following mmary of the changes which are now

state befaltment.

tary of state, \$8.000: assistant secretary, second assistant secretary, \$3,500; third as-\$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,700; examiner of \$3,500; chief of diplomatic bureau, \$1,100; consular bureau, \$2,100; chief of iudexes hives, \$2,100; chief of bureau of accounts, librarian, \$2,100; total, \$36,200.

THEASULY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, \$8,000; two assistant secretaries at \$1 Mo cach, \$9,000; chief clerk, \$2,700; first controlle \$5,000; second controller, \$5,000; commissioner of second controller, \$5,600: commissioner of .\$4,000: first auditor, \$3,600: second auditor, 0: third auditor, \$3,600: sixth auditor, \$3,600: fixth auditor, \$3,600: fixth auditor, \$3,600: sixth auditor, \$3,600: sixth auditor, \$3,600: controller of currency commissioner of internal revenue, \$6,000; of internal revenue, \$6,000; of internal revenue, \$4,500; solicitor of .\$4,600; director of the mint, \$4,500; chief au of engraving and printing, \$1,500; chief u of engraving and printing, \$1,500; chief u of statstics, \$2,400, supervising architect, uperintendent coast survey, \$5,000; surgeon Marine hospital service, \$4,000; superintendent coast survey, \$6,000; superintendent coast survey, \$6,000; superintendent coast number of saving service, \$4,000; inspector general choats, \$3,500; chief of appointment division, \$2,750; chief of customs \$7,750; chief of margand revenue and navi-

1, 2.540; chief loan and currency division, chief revenue marine division, 2,500; chief nevy and printing, \$2,500; total, \$93,400.

INTERIOR DEPARMENT.

etary, \$8,000; assistant secretary, \$3,500; chief and superintendent, \$2,750; assistant attorneral, \$5,000; commissioner of land office, chief cierk, \$2,500; commissioner of pen-\$5,000; first deputy, \$3,600; second deputy, \$6,600; assistant commissioner, \$4,000; chief cierk, \$2,500; commissioner of pat-\$5,200; inter examiners; in-chief, at \$3,000; chief, at \$3,000; chief, \$2,200; three examiners in-chief, at \$3,000; chief, at \$4,000; at \$4,

as, \$2,00; president government dear and amously my \$1,000; architect of the capitol, \$1,500.

Total, \$115,700.

WAR DEPRIMENT.

Secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; adjutant general, \$5,500; assistant adjutant general, \$4,500; shiest stant adjutant general, \$5,500; assistant adjutant general, \$5,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; paymaster general, \$5,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; commissary general, \$5,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; commissary general, \$5,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; commissary general, \$5,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; curgeon general, \$6,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; aurgeon at the stant general, \$6,500; chief of engineers, \$2,000; chief elerk, \$1,000; chief of engineers, \$5,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; custodian of putolic buildings and grounds \$4,000; officer in charge of state, war and navy building. Washington aqueduct and washington monument, \$4,000; chief state, war and navy building. Washington aqueduct and washington monument, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; attorney for postoffice department, \$4,000; superintendent money order division, \$2,000; Total, \$62,000; attorney for postoffice department, \$4,000; of the clerk, \$2,000; statistician, \$2,000; enterologist, \$2,000; total, \$2,000; botalist, \$1,000; microscopist, \$1,000; utotal, \$1,000; attorney for postoffice department, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; detartment, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; detartment, \$4,000; deta

Secretary, \$5,000; chief cerk, \$2,500; judge advo-te general, \$4,500; eight chief sof bureaus at cc0, \$40,000; commandant Washington, navy id, \$5,000;

Pay inspector, \$4.000; commandant marine plus, \$4.500; in charge marine barracks, \$3.500; perintendent maval observatory, \$5.000; three ofessors at \$3.500, \$10,500; one professor, \$2,400; superintendent nautical althac, \$3.500; in charge signal office, \$3.00; in arge hydrograpic office, \$3.500.

There are 126 collectors of internal revenue base salaries are graduated annually according to the amount of revenue collected by the maximum salary is \$4,500, which fixed by law. There are fitty-nine cellected ach. The maximum salary is \$4,500, which is fixed by law. There are fifty-nine collecters of customs, some of which have a fixed alary and others have fees. New York heads he list at a salary of \$12,000. There are thirty-three surveyors of customs at salaries ranging from \$5,000, at New York, down to \$350. Here are seven United States naval officers ix receiving \$5,000 and the one at New took \$8,000. There at ten assistant treasurers of the United States. One receives \$,000 (at New York), one \$5,500, seven at 4,500, and one at \$3,600. There are two civilan commissioners of the District of Columbia t \$5,000 each. The officers of the mint are ne director at \$4,500, three superintendents t \$4,500, one at \$3,500, one at \$3,000; three as years at \$2,500, one at \$2,000 and one at 1,500.

The salaries of the diplomatic corps vary according to the appropriations made by con-

gress. There are fifty diplomatic representatives abroad, of which the highest paid receive \$17,500 a year, and the lowest from \$2,500 to \$1,800. The consular service of the United States embraces Five consulates at \$3,000; three consulates at \$5,000; one consulate at \$4,500; five consulates at \$4,600; eight consulates at \$3,500; twenty consulates at \$9,000; ninteen consulates at \$2,500; thirty-five consulates at \$2,000; fifty-nine consulates at \$1,500; twenty-five consulates at \$1,500. Thirty-six consulates and consular officers are paid by fees.

In this list there are some whose terms of service have lasted over many administra-

ervice have lasted over many administra-ions, and who will not be disturbed. The tions, and who will not be disturbed. The army any navy assignments in Washington have been usually governed by political influence, and, although there will not be an immediate change; yet, in the course of a year or two, the personnel will be changed, and democratic officers will fill these comfortable posts. Many of these appointments date from 1880 and 1881 and were made by President Garfield and President Arthur.

THE DISPUTED SENATORSHIP.

The Chicago Republicans Unwilling to Sub-

mit to Defeat.

Chicago, November 23.—A largely attended mass-meeting was held at the north side Turner hall last night, to consider the Leman-Brand election matter in the sixth senatorial district. Affidavits made by the supervisors, and one of the judges of election, were read-setting forth that Leman received 420 votes in the second precinct of the eighteenth ward. Affidavits were procured from one-half that number of voters, stating that they voted for Leman. A committee of twenty-five was mit to Defeat.

that number of voters, stating that they voted for Leman. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to wait upon Brand and request him not to take his seat and countenance fraud, and to take measures to prosecute the alleged perpetrators of fraud.

Simon Strausser, republican judge of election in the disputed precinct of the 18th ward, who last night made affidavit that the figures in the poll book had been changed since his signature was affixed, to-night makes another affidavit, saying that of last night was procured from him by false pretences; that he thought it was the transcript of his testimony before the grand jury; that he was sick and under the influence of chloral; that he does not know how many votes were east for Leman or Brand, and that he saw no evidence of fraud.

CAMERON AND BUTLER. The Secret Which Binds the Senators From

Pennsylvania and South Carolina. WASHINGTON, November 23.—An intimate friend of Senator Don Cameron says he is in no way responsible for the suggestion now going the rounds of the press that he is going to organize, or try to do so, a system of keeping republicans in office after the 4th of March next. Senator Cameron is not that sort of a resilitation.

next. Senator Cameron is not that sort of a politician.

"There is not," continued the senator's friend, "a more diplomatic member of the senate than Mr. Cameron. He is the one republican senator who has the most friends among the democrats. When they have wanted a favor from the administration in days past, Don interested himself for them and got it. Now that things are to be reversed they won't go back on Don, and he will have more influence at the white house through the influence of his democratic friends than any one on his side of the chamber. That is the kind of a politician Cameron is. Honey, not vivegar, is his bait.

"There is Senator Butler, of South Carolina, Old Simon Cameron has an affection for him akin to that of father for a son. His uncle, old Senator Butler, stood by Don's father when the elder Cameron was first elected to the senate in 1845, the question of the time being whether Simon had disbursed the Winnebago Indian fund according to the requirements of law and honesty. Don has received his father's esteem for the senator's uncle as a legacy, and that may explain why they are such good friends."

BRUCE ON BLAINE.

BRUCE ON BLAINE. The Tattooed Man Sharply Criticised by the Colored Leader.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Ex-Senator Philadelphia, November 23.—Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, was seen at his hotel. He was very frank in expressing his opinion regarding Mr. Blaine's attack upon the south. 'That speech of his at Augusta,' said Senator Bruce, 'will doubtless be the cause of great uneasiness and mental distress among the colored people of the south. Fortunately its effects can only be short-lived. Such utterances were demagogical in the extreme and wholly unwarranted. I think I ought to know something about our people in the south. The greatest harmony exists between the white and colored races. Blaine's charges of intimidation and violence at the polls are absolute and unqualified falschoods.

dation and violence at the polls are absolute and unqualified falsehoods.

"To-day the south is loyal and peaceful," centinued Mr. Bruce. "Its people, white and black, are, or were until Mr. Blaine fomented this new antagonism, in the right frame of mind to enter upon harmonious relations with the people of the north. They were especially desirous that the pleasant business relations should not be interrupted. This is exactly what Mr Blaine strikes at, and his Angusta speech has lowered him more in popular estimation than any act of his life."

THE THIRD ASSISTANT'S REPORT.

Mr. Hazen Wants an Increase of \$140,000

for His Department. Washington, November 23-A. D. Hazen, Washington, November 23—A. D. Hazen, third assistant postmaster-general, in his amula report to the postmaster-general, estimates the expenditures for the service of his office for the next fiscal year at \$1,338,400, an increase of \$4,0000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. He says the receipts of the entire postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were \$43,338,127; disbursement \$46,404,960; making an excess of expenditures, of \$3,066, \$33. In addition to the total expenditures, of the sum of \$819,599 was paid on account of indebtedness incurred in previous years. The outstanding liabilities for the year are estimated at \$877,471, which sum, added to the amount actually expended, and \$1,260,179 credited to the Pacific railroad companies, would make the total cost of the companies, would make the total cost of the service for the fiscal year \$48,542,611, or \$5,-264,434 in excess of the receipts. The de-crease of receipts from those of the previous fiscal year was \$2,170,565 and was caused mainly by the reduction of the letter rate of postage.

THE SPANISH TREATY. The Effect of the Proposed Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, November 23.—It is said at the treasury department that if the proposed reciprocity treaty with Spain is put into operation it will diminish our customs revenue about \$40,000 annually and dispose of the revenue reform issue for many years to come. Of the \$92,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses improved the leaf fiscal year, two-thirds of the of the \$92,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses imported the last fiscal year two-thirds of the amount was from Cuba and Porto Rico, while nearly all the manufactured tobacco imported comes from Cuba. It is expected the Louisiana senators will naturally oppose the treaty unless some provision is made to compensate the sugar planters of that state for the privileges given the Cubans. The proposed treaty virtually extends to the Atlantic states the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty, which alone benefits the Pacific coast, with this addition, that the Sandwich islands sugar is there said to be a monopoly, which would not be the case if Cuban sugar were permitted to enter free. The previsions relating to tonnage and shipping are not, it is claimed, sufficiently set forth to enable treasury officials to form a correct judgment of their merits.

THE JUDGE'S DAUGHTER.

THE SCANDAL OF COLERIDGE'S FAMILY.

The Spirited Lady's Prompt Action With Her Brother, who Sought to Defame Her Lover— All the Parties to Answer in Court To-day-News From Various Capitals.

NEW YORK, November 23 .- Special cable, referring to the Coleridge libel suit, says: Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is placed in a most unenviable position before the public by the Adams suit. Adams seems to be sincere and determined in his action, and has thus far managed to secure a large share of the public sympathy. During the proceedings he endeavored to make a strong point morally against the Coleridges, both father and son. He showed that the Lord Chief Justice's daughter was perfectly aware that he was a poor man, compelled to make his own way in the world. She had not been made the victim of any deception in this respect, and entered into the cngagement with a full appreciation of the change in her circumstances which the union would entail, and agreed to the marriage from notives of the purest and highes affection. When she made her family acquainted with her intention, her father, Adams alleged, became furious and threatened her with meanness and barbarity. When he found that his cruelty served but to increase her determination, he instigated his son Bernard to engage in the effort to poison her mind against her betrothed. Bernard's efforts toward this end culminated in his composition of the letter to his sister, which forms the basis of the action.

In 'his association with the case Adams said that Miss Coleridge was not shaken in her affection by her brother's efforts, and that the letter served only to excite her indignation. When her father found out that she had delivered the letter to Adams he disinherited and turned her out from the parameter. engagement with a full appreciation of the

her indignation. When her father found out that she had delivered the letter to Adams he disinherited and turned her out from the parental roof. Mr. Adams further showed that Miss Coleridge adhered to her engagement, and that she warmly supported him in his present action against her brother. Toward the lord chief justice himself Adams was very bitter. He described him as a "judge who would move heaven and earth to frustrate justice" when it adversely affected himself or his interests.

Bernard Coleridge shows a disposition to make a vigorous resistance. His plea in defense is that the letter, being a private communication from one member of one family to another, from brother to sister, warning her of her danger, must be considered a "private communication," and, therefore, not actionable. Adams contends that the law concerning privileged communications must be confined in its protection to only such communications as those, for instance, which pass between lawyers and their clients, and cannot be extended to communications of a malicious character, and intended for marital injuries. So far as the rulings of the Judge have indicated, he appears inclined to support the plea raised by the defense. The Lord Chief Justice has been subposnaed to appear as a witness Monday next, to which day the hearing was adjourned. Miss Mildred Mary Coleridge, the heroine of the case, has also consented to appear on the witness stand.

A HUNGARIAN TRAGEDY.

A Father and Daughter Killed by Ravenous Wolves. VIENNA, November 23.—A tragic incident is reported from eastern Hungary. A clergyman, with his wife and child, were driving

gyman, with his wife and child, were driving in a sledge from Krasnisora to the neighboring village of Kis-Lonka. A pack of ravenous wolves pursued them. The mother was terror stricken and let the child fall from her arms. At that the father leaped from the sledge to save the child. Father and child were at once fiercely attacked by the wolves. The father fought desperately and killed two of the wolves, but he was at last overcome and both he and his child were devented. he was at last overcome and both he and his child were devoured. Meanwhile the horses had rushed onward with the sledge, still bear ng the agonized mother. In her agony of which was dead when it was born. This ter-rible shock, with all the rest that she had suffered, proved too much for the poor woman, and when the sledge reached Kis-Lonka she, loo, was dead. So the whole family perished side of an hour.

THE EARTH SHOOK UP. iolent Earthquake Which Shakes the

Houses.

Concord, N. H., November 23.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 12:30 this morning, tollowed sixteen minutes later by a heavy one lasting several seconds, during which large buildings were shaken. The second shock was accompanied by a heavy rum. ond shock was accompanied by a heavy rum-bling noise, which was sufficiently loud to awaken the people from their slumbers. The shocks were felt in various parts of the state.

Revolvers at a Dance. Revolvers at a Dance.

Waterrown, N. Y., November 23.—A dance was held at the house of Samuel Holman, in the village of Adams, this county, Friday night, which was attended by a tough character named Fred Boudett, who got into trouble with a man named Danks. Holman ordered Boudett out of the house. He would not go. A free fight with revolvers ensued. Holman was shot in the hand by Dan Larkins. Holman then put a bullet through the hand of James Remington and another in the leg of Boudett. Many people in the neighborhood regret that Boudett was not killed, as he is a terror to the community. No arrests have been made.

Convicts Dying of a Malignant Fever. LEAVENWORTH, November 23.—An unknown but fatal fever is raging in one of the wards of the Kansas state penitentiary. Sixty convicts were attacked in one iday, and ten have died. The disease begins like typhoid-malarial fever. This phase lasts twenty-four hours and then passes off. The legs and arms hours and then passes off. The legs and arms of the patients then break out in sores, and the victim dies in a few hours. Dr. Kneely and a convict physician are doing all they can, and Wardon Jones had the other parts of the prison quarantined. There are 670 confined in the buildings. It is thought the disease is caused by foul air.

Garfield's Late Secretary Demands Pay Boston, November 23.—A Washington special to the Record says: "Mr. Rose, a clerk in the treasury department, acted for a year as private secretary to General Garfield. His services were never paid for. After long correspondence he has placed his claim for \$13, 600 in General Butler's hands for collection. Mrs. Garfield has offered him \$3,000, but he insists upon the whole."

Storm at Bay St. Louis. New Obleans, November 23.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Bay St. Louis, Mo., says a violent wind and rain storm prevailed there last night, uprooting trees and dpsetting a small craft in the bay. Several bath houses

were damaged.

A Long Lost Ship. Bernuda, November 23.—The schooner Maggie M. Rivers, which left Fernandina, Fla., February lest, and has several times since been seen dismasted and water logged, has been towed into Grandy bay by H. M. S. Spitfire.

THE WOUNDED DEYOUNG. The Wonderful Story of Two Brothers in

San Francisco.

San Feancisco.

San Feancisco, Cala., November 23.—Mr. DeYoung's condition this evening is more favorable. He is resting easy. His pulse is normal and his temperature low. The story of the DeYoungs is a simple one. The parents of Charles and M. H. De Young were southerners; or, at least, they went from the south to San Francisco with the first tide of emigration. The father was French, the mother a Hebrew.

The father was a merchant and effective of the san of the

tion. The father was French, the mother a Hebrew.

The father was a merchant and afterward moved to the village of Natchitoches, La., on the Red river, where Charles De Young was born. Mr. De Young was unsuccessful, and on his death left his family in straightened circumstances. Mrs. De Young removed to St. Louis: thence to San Francisco, where Charles and M. H. De Young for a while found work as newsboys. Charles afterward learned type-setting, and his brother found employment as book-heeper in a laundry. The marriage of Augustus Young, another brother to Mile. Rose Celeste was perhaps the origin of the Chronicle. "Celeste" was a tight rope walker, engaged in one of the places of amusement in San Francisco, where she had gone with an eastern record of having crossed Niegara Falls on a wire. She saw the benefits of publishing a theatrical paper to "boom" the amusement business generally, and herself in particular. She advanced her husband the small amount of money necessary, and Charles De Young, with one printer, "set up" the type for the first number of The Dramatic Chronicle, a small four page sheet, with five narrow columns on a page M. H. DeYoung was the business manager and advertising agent. In a lew years the word Dramatic was dropped from the title page, and the paper has since been known as The San Francisco Chronicle. On the death of Charles De Young five years ago at the hands of Kalloch, the paper was valued at \$250,000, and M. H. DeYoung purchased the interests of his brother's death, M. H. De Young married Miss Daisie Deane, a school teacher. As an instance of the success of the Chronicle, which was started with a few hundred dollars, it so increased in value that in ten years the founders refused an offer of \$200,000. Two years ago Paul M. Newman, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, was a candidate for congress. The Chronicle, strongly The father was a merchant and afterward

in ten years the founders refused an offer of \$200,000. Two years,ago Paul M. Newman, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, was a candidate for congress. The Chronicle strongly opposed him as being a candidate in the interests of the "Hawaiian Sugar King." Newman was defeated, and no doubt partly owing to the unusually fierce denunciation by the Chronicle. This perhaps is one of the causes that led to the shooting of the proprietor by young Spreckles, the son of the "Sugar King." Mr. Newman is now attorney general of the Hawaiian government. lof the Hawaiian government.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES REUNITED. While Celebrating the Event One Man Killed and Many Injured.

ed and Many Lojured.

Halseva Valley, N. Y., November 23-A peculiarly sad accident occurred here last night by which several young men were severely injured. One has died, It was all the outcome of an attempt to celebrate an occurrence which has been the subject of a great deal of gossip about here. Some days ago a disturbance arease between two families living close together. The husbands and wives of both families separated. On Friday last the quarrel was made up and matters went on as before. A few young men got teresther and chose Saturday evening to give the

gether and chose Saturday evening to give the parties a salute. They fired a cannon four times, and the affair was adjourned until last times, and the affair was adjourned until last night. Then they met again and three volleys were fired. They were reloading for the fourth shot, when the powder in the cannon became ignited. A terrific explosion followed, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that Ellsworth Kirk, who had been ramming the wadding in the cannon, lay with his eyes blown out and the blood oozing from his face. He was alive, but insensible. Shortly after-ward he died. Others suffered the loss of eyes and firgers. The sufferers were conveyed to their homes and medical aid summoned.

Black Smallpox in Canada, village the black smallpox is increasing. The farmers in the neighborhood have purchased a their houses and closed their doors against neighbors, for fear that the scourge will be carried into their families. Patients are neglected and left to die without assistance. In the village of Haco business is entirely suspended, and the village is cut off from the

outside world. Whitelaw Reid Will Not Have It. Rochester, N. Y., November 23.—The Democrat and Chronicle to-morrow will con-ain a letter to its editor from Whitelaw Reid, positively decling to be a candidate for United

A Very Sick Man. BAY St. Louis, November 23—Hon. Thomas S. Ford, recently appointed attorney general of Mississippi, is dangerously ill at this place. His recovery is doubtful.

THE WHOLESALE DROWNING.

A Lady Witnesses the Death of Her Hus-band and Son. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 23.—[Special.]—Fuller details of the wholesale drowning at Copentou's ferry, on the Tennessee river, Saturday afternoon, were received to-day. There were nine persons in the boat when it capsized. The follow-

persons in the boat when it capsized. The following were drowned:

WM. KEY and SON.
SARAH MCCURDY.
ELLA MCCURDY.
SARAH LANE.
NANNIE MCCURDY.
Three men being expert swimmers, reached the shore after struggling in the swift current for five minutes. Mrs. Key, wife of the ferryman, was standing on the bank within one hundred feet of the boat when it sank, and witnessed the drowning of her husband and son. She has gone raving mad. The bodies of Key, his son, Sarah Lane and Ella McCurdy have been recovered. Personal Topics.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 23 .- [Special.]-Major Hutchinson, president of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad, passed through to-night,

ana and Texas railroad, passed through to-night, with his convalescent wife, home from New Orleans.

Senator Pugh arrived to-night. The senatorial caucus meets to morrow. The election for United States senator occurs Tuesday next. Senator Pugh will have no opposition.

Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Atlanta, preached a grand semon to a very large and appreciative congregation here to-day. Legislators on an Excursion

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 23.-[Special.]-An

xcursion, consisting of passengers in a special car, left here this morning for Birmingham, including many members of the legislature. They visited the ruins of yesterday's cotton warehouse fire, which consumed nearly 600 bales of cotton at Birminghem; paid a visit on a special train tendered to them by the Pratt Coal and Iron company; visited the mines and the convict camps. The convicts seem to be well cared for and contented. The excursionists returned to-night.

Burning of the Grand Opera House. ST. Louis, November 23.—The Grand opera-house here, with its handsome decorations, valuable machinery and effects, was burned this after-noon, entailing a loss of from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

A Daugerous Obstruction. CHARLESTON, S. C., November 23.—The schooner S. M. Thomas, at this port, reports speaking the

THE CONVICTS.

THE REPORT OF DR. WILLIS F.

The Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary Gives Report of What he has Seen in the Convict Camps Since the First of January—An Interesting Statement of Facts.

The biennial report of Captain John W. Nelms, principal keeper of the penitentiary, was issued from the press Saturday. The main points in the report have been already covered by an article in THE CONSTITUTION, but the report of the principal physician, Dr, Willis F. Westmoreland, contains a number of facts not heretofore given to the public. It covers a period from January 1st to October

The camps at the coal mines have made a wonderful record, Out of over four hundred conviets there have been only two deaths, one from cancer and one from having a piece of slate fall on him. Dr. Westmoreland says;

from cancer and one from having a piece of slate fall on him. Dr. Westmoreland says;

THE DABE COAL MINES

The camps at Dade coal mines are located in the county of Dade, upon a spur of Lookout mountain. The principal prison and the general hospital for all the camps is located on a piateau upon the summit of the mountain, fifteen fundred or two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is a most charming and healthful location. The convicts at this camp are engaged in mining coal. Upon an average two thirds or more of the convicts controlled by this company are at this camp. The camp at Coal city, two miles by rail from Dade coal mines, is located in a gorge between two spurs of the mountain, and perhaps four hundred feet below the principal camp. The convicts at this camp are engaged in burning coke. The other camp is located upon another spur of the mountain with about the same elevation as Dade coal mines and about two miles by rail from Cole city. The convicts at this camp are engaged in mining coal from the old Castlerock coal mines. The table of sanitary statistics shows most excellent results, perticularly as to the mortuary list, as not one death has occurred from ordinary camp or acute diseases—nothing, certainly, that could be attributed to the management of the camps or their surroundings. One was killed instantly from state falling on him, and the other died from a cancer of the rectum. These favorable results, in my opinion, are due to three causes: First, to the humane and intelligent management of the officers directly in control of the camps—them the physician and superintendent of camps. Secondly, to the weil-arranged and roomy prisons and hospitals and thirdly, not the least, but perhaps above all, to the existence of a vegetable garden, convenient to the camps, of one hundred acres, in the highest state of cultivation, thus furnishing the year round that variety of fresh vegetables so essential to the health of men in confinement.

I was tor a time impressed with the opinion that mining

however, has to a certain extent, changed my opinion, at least so far as its tendency to fatal diaceses go.

CAMP RISING FAWN.

This camp, a branch of penitentiary No. 1, is located near Rising Fawn, at the Rising Fawn iron furnace in Dade county, and is controlled by the Dade coal company. The camp is located upon an-eminence one hundred feet or more above the furnace and is a pleasant and healthly location. The prison buildings and hospital are well arranged and comfortable. The convicts at this camp are engaged in mining from ore. This camp was established July 22d, 1884. The convicts, 55 in number, were transferred from Dade coal mines. There have been no deaths.

Continuing, Dr. Westmoreland says of CAMP CHATTAHOOCHEE.

This camp is located on the Chattahoochee river, seven miles west of Atlanta. Although the camp is situated upon a slight eminence within a few hundred yards of the river, the surroundings I regard as healthy. This camp is a practical properties of the control of G. B. Lockett & Co. The convicts are engaged in making brick. The prison, which was originally constructed for from ninety to one hundred convicts, is a well arranged and comfortable building, with a comfortable hospital for five or six patients. This was the condition at the commencement of my official duties. Early in the winter, or perhaps late in the fall, additions were made to the number of convicts at this camp, by transfer from another camp under the control of the same company, so that on the first of January of the present year there were about 135 convicts in camp. In addition to this number, I at a later date learned, that the number of prisoners in camp was, from time to time, increased by the addition of

COUNTY CHAINGANG PRISONERS,
until in April the number had been increased by
fifteen or twenty of this class of prisoners, making
in all from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and fifty-five in confinement at this camp,
eight or ten of whom, however, were women who
occupied another building.

Forly in the spring, this camp, which was, up to dight or ten of whom, however, were women who occupied another building.

Early in the spring, this camp, which was, up to that date, one of the healthiest camps in the penitentiary and one with as small a death rate as any camp, suddenly became one of the most unhealthy, with a death rate alarming. After a thorough investigation, in which I made a post mortem examination of one of the dead. I arrived at the positive conclusion that the trouble, to a great degree, was the result of improper feeding of the convicts—that there was at least a deficiency of succulent vegetable food and perhaps other things in connection with the diet, producing incipient seury. All these facts were given you in detail, in a special report at the time, with suggestions as to the proper mode of relieving the oamp of the scourge. You promptly issued orders upon the suggestions made both in my report and personal interviews, and interviews with the lessees, you impressed upon them the necessity of at once introducing such articles of food, and in sufficient quantities, to strangulate this incipient, but already terrible pest. The principal keeper, Captain Nelms, frequently visited the camp in person and was active in having everything done to relieve this distressing condition of the camp. The result was, that in less than thirty-six hours.

THE SICK CEASED TO DIE, and in two or three weeks the camp had returned,

and in two or three weeks the camp had returned,

to a very great extent, to its former healthy condition.

About the first week in May the company, or a part of the company, purchased one-third of the convicts owned and controlled by W. D. Grant, and brought them to camp Chattahoochee. There were, if I mistake not, the rise of one hundred, and they were all coufined in the already crowded prison building. This occurred during my absence north. Upon my return early in June, and upon learning the facts above stated, I sought one or more of the company and told them of the unpleasant effects upon the health of the convicts that would most likely result from thus crowding one hundred convicts into the prison already filled to excess. I was assured by them that it would only exist for a few days longer, when the excess would be removed to a camp to be established at Peters' park. mear the city of Atlanta. At the same time I most strenuously urged the extension of the hospital capacity, which I had done two months before both in writing and by personal appeals.

Early in July the long looked for transfer to Peters' Park took place, but instead of removing the one hundred, only fifty-three were transferred, leaving the prison in still a crowded condition, there being quite, or near two hundred still confined in the prison building.

The latter part of July and the first of August, the convicts at this camp again presented an unsatisfactory condition by the increased number of sick and the character of the disease from which they were sufferings.

satisfactory condition by the increased number of sick and the character of the disease from which they were suffering.

By special report to you at the time and by personal interviews, you were fully informed of the unhealthy condition of the convicts at this camp—the peruliarity of the disease from which all the facts making it evident that they were again suffering from inciplent scurvy. I then expressed the opinion, the correctness of which I am now positive, that many of the convicts had never chirely recovered from the outburst of the same pest in the early spring. There was engrafted upon this acquired scolbutic diathesis the effects of the ever-crowded prison, so that in giving the causes of this nahealthy condition of the camp. I place I this as one of the prominent factors. But above all, the imperfect food, in this as in the other outburst was the prime cause of the disease and deaths of the prisoners. The striking difference in this the second appearance of sourcy in the camp and the one above mentioned, which occurred a few months before, is the fact that in the first, just so soon as the proper diet was given the convicts, the health of the camp at once rapidly improved, and in two er three weeks the existence of the trouble was hardly perceptible; while in this the zecond appearance there was no perceptible favorable change in that length of time, making it evident, that if the prescribed diet so stremuously instead on by you, was faithfully administered, the crow-

ded prison had much to do in retarding a prompt invorable change in the condition of the convicts, This debilitated condition of the prisoners of this camp, with the characteristic symptoms of the trouble, continued with more or less severity for two months, and has not yet, although greatly mitigated, entirely disappeared.

Of the efforts of yourself and the principal keeper of the penitentiary, Captain Nelms, in having a new prison building erected, and directing other radical changes in the management of the camp, I do not propose to speak, as they are all familiar to you. But I desire to say, that with the NEW BRISON BUILDING COMPLETED.

and all the changes made in the management in smooth working order, I predict for tuls camp a radical change in the present sanitary condition, as I feel it will in a short time return to its former healthy condition.

The following table of sanitary s'atistics of camp Chattahoochee are defective, particularly in the nomenclature of the disease presented, which short-coming we propose to call attention to after presenting the table:

Table of Sickness and mortality at camp Chattahoochee. The aversge number convicts in camp from January 1st to May 6th was about 145; from May, 7th to July 7th, 240; from July 7th to Oct. ber 21th, about 195.

DISEASES.	Cases.
	No.
Colie	1
Hemorholds	1
Fistula in ano	-
Ulcer	i
Erysipelas	0
Pneumonia	16
Bronchitis	12
Catarrhal fever	25
Laryngitis	1
Rheumatism	5
Lumbago	2
Nervous prostration	ī
Eczems	1
Fracture	4
Diarri oca	47
Continued fever	13
A DSCess	5
Swollen lower extremities	25
Torticollis	2
Choiera morbus	1
Contusions	3
Wounds.	
Dysentery	4
Malarial fever	10
Hernia	10
Stricture of urethra	9
Enteric fever	ĩ
Constination.	6
Gun-shot wound	1
	-
	205

After all I have said in this report of scurvy, incipient scurvy, scurvy diathesis, etc., the table which claims to have presented all the dizeases that have occurred at the camp since the first of January of the present year, there is no mention of scurvy among the diseases presented, but we have instead some rather rare affections, which mask the true condition of affairs. For instance, we have twenty-five cases of "swollen Lower extremittes" reported without explanation or comment. We have six cases of debility, forty-seven cases of diarrhoas, sixteen cases of pneumonia, and twelve of bronchitis.

To my certain knowledge every case under the nomenclature of "swollen lower extremities" was suffering from scurvy—all recorded "debility" should have been placed under the same head, quite a number of the diarrhoas should have been scorbutic diarrhoa, quite a number of the cases reported pnemonia died of scurvy with congestion of the lungs and other tissues and organs, as my post-mortem examinations demonstrated.

But it will be asked why I present a table of the sickness and mortality of a camp that I admit to be so defective? I will simply say that I am dependent upon the physicians in charge of camps for my records of the sickness, mortality and the nomenclature of the discness therein recorded, and that the physician in charge of camps are employed and paid by the companies or individual lessees in control of the companie

tiary to which I have so often called your attention.

As will be seen above, this camp reports seventeen deaths. At least twelve of this number diel from scurry, with congestions of the various organs or tissues, most frequently the lungs and surrouncing tissues, or the mucous membrane of the bowels. The deaths in such cases are attributed in the reports to pneumonia and diarchea. One was shot by a guard and died instantly, leaving four who died of other acute diseases.

CAMP AT PETERS' PARK.

This camp is located upon an eminence in Peters' park near the city of Atlanta, and is a most healthy locality. The prison building and hospitals are well arranged and comfortable. The convicts are engaged in grading Peters' park.

ed and comfortable. The convicts are engaged in grading Feters park.

This camp was established early in July of the present year, by the transfer of fifty-three convicts from camp Chattahoochee, and is under the control of G. B. Lockett & Co.

The following table of sanitary statistics, as will be seen, shows that the convicts transferred to this camp were, to a considerable extent, impressed by the unhealthy influences at camp Chattahoochee, as the first entry in the hospital register was "swelled feet and legs," which means, at camp Chattahoochee and Peters Park, nothing more nor less than that the patient was suffering from scurvy.

Table of Sickness and Mortality at camp near

•	DISEASE.			No. Cases.
Swelled fe	et and legs			3
Diarrhoea.				6
	tion eye			1
Hernia				1
Lebility		************		1
	ever			4
Sprain	4 6	*********		4
Continue	1 fever			- 1
A DSCESS	******* ********** ******			2
Wound	********* ******* *******	********		ĩ
ALO OTHORSE	***************************************			71
Scorbutie	Diarrnea			- 41
Scorbutic Constinati	Diarrhœa		************	1
Constipat	on	*********	***********	1 2
Constipati Dysentery Catarrhal	fever			1 2 3
Constipat Dysentery Catarrhal Hypopade	ion	***********		1 2 3 1

There is nothing in the above table to which it is necessary to call attention further than to say that scurvy is an admitted disease in this camp, from which there was one death, the only one that has occurred in the camp.

CAMP NEAR ALBANY.

This camp is located about six miles northwest of Albany, in Dougherty county. The prison and hospital buildings are well arranged and comfortable. The locality, like all that section of country, is unheaithy; malarial affections prevailing at least six months in the your. The convicts are engaged in farming. This camp is a part of penientiary number two and is controlled by B. G. Lockett & Co.

The number in camp averaged twenty-five, and there have been two deaths out of the small number. Both died, as Dr. Hisman informs me, of pneumonia of that peculiar type that occurred so frequently at Camp Chattahoochee.

In the three camps owned by Lockett & Co., there were 20 deaths—nineteen from acute diseases, and one was killed instantly by a gun shot wound.

At The other CAMP's.

There is nothing notable at any of the other camps and there records are given as follows with a few comments from the doctor:

CAMP CEDARTOWN.

This camp is within the incorporate limits of

with a few comments from the doctor:

CAMP CEDARTOWN.

This camp is within the incorporate limits of Cedartown, and is regarded as a healthy location. There have been confined at this camp, upon an average during the present year, about seventy-five convicts. From the first of January to the first of March the camp presented a reasonably healthy condition, but early in March the sick list was perceptibly increased. A few days later the reports showed a very great increase of the number slck. To the extent was this increase, that I at once visited the camp and found an alarming condition, as it was evement that the majority of the convicts were more or less impressed with inciplent sectivy. I found quite a number in hospital. Two had already died with what was called pneumonia, but which was, I am confident, scorbutic congestion of the thoracic viscera. In less than five days thirty-six, or about one half of the convicts thea in camp, were in hospital or had been registered as sick. In a special report to you at the time, the above facts were given you in detail with what in my opinion were the causes producing this affection, with suggestions as to the

Continued on Fifth Page.

WITH THE PRESS AND PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Burger-A Floyd County Criminal's Plea-A Bore in the Throat-Horse Phieves Abroad-Miss Harvey's Flight.

The Rome Courier reports Captain J. J. Seay, who has just returned from a trip on the Marable Greensport, as saying that Major Hoxle was delighted with the Coosa and the fine country through which it flows, and pronounced the river the most reliable boating stream south of the Otio. On arriving at Greensport the major found the workmen busily engaged hanging the gates to vey of the situation he decided that the river can be opened up so that steamers can run down to the coal fields by the first of March. He hopes to have the three locks open before the middle of

Mr. Daniel Murray, near Garden Valley, was in Montezuma to have a chicken bone extracted from his throat. Drs Vinson and Engram inserted au instrument in his throat several times, but falled to extract the bone, which they think is a very small piece buried in the surface of that organ. A negro named Luis Moss stole a horse from Mr.

John S. Edmondson of Wilkes county, rode him over to Cylethorpe county, and sold him for thirty dollars. He stole another horse over there and rode him back to Wilkes and the horse was discovered near the depot in Was

A party of four, a woman and three men, spread a bed quiit down in the dirty, dusty street, in Gainesville on Saturday and ate their dinner from it. It was a town pienic, for the gazers on as well as for those who ate the dinner.

Miss Hattie Harvey, who lived on Oak street, Gainesville, eloped with a man by the name Sunr, recently. The two were married in the country, and left immediately for South Carolina. Gunn's first wife had only been dead about thirty

Mr. Patrick Brannan, lately of Texas, and a brother of Mr. J. R. Brannon, of Columbus, has gone to Baltimore to study for the priesthood. When his course is completed he will enter the ministry in the diocese of Georgia.

On Sunday, the 9th of this month, the money box of one of the street cars in Columbus wa broken open and two or three dollars stolen therefrom Mr. Peter Findlater captured Jesse

fore Judge Hargett and held for trial. One day this week a negro woman who cooked for Mr. W. H. West, of Hamilton, was taken sudcenty and seriously ill. She was taken to her home in the country, and has since died. An in-vestigation showed that she had been poisoned and the circumstances point to Julia Hurt, colored, as the guilty party. At last accounts IJulia

disappearance of Dr. Douglas Coleman, the elec-

rician who formerly lived in Atlanta;

h ils wife, who remains caim but resolute at the dispensity, on Seventh street, maintains her offer of extoreward, and less made one or two trips after him but in vain. She has sent for an experienced detective, who will be in the dity in a

The Jasper County News will have to answer hereafter for saying that a young lady of Monticello, a few evenings since, called for a match. She was soon presented with one about six feet long.

was soon presented with one about six feet long. She disappeared amidst blushes.

Rome Courier: The other day a white man, named O. N. Atkins, residing in Chulle district, charged with baving outraged the person of his own twelve-year old dangater, was brought to town and placed in jail. And now we learn that in palnation of the sickening crime he will plead idiocy. His neighbors say that Atkins has aiways been looked upon as rather weak-minded, a man possessed of more brute passion than human reason, but none thought him so deprayed as to outrage the virtue it was his high obligation asks athere to protect. The youthen't victim of his unholy passion, his own child, and his wife are Atkins' accusers. His plea under the charge, will be probably the first ever made in a Georgia court room, and will no coubt, as in murder cases, have some weight with the jury.

Rev. George E. Bonner, of Sparta, Georgia, who was once stationed in Rabun county, has written the following very affecting letter to Eugene Beck, the wife murderer, who is now confined in Hall county jail. Beck, is deeply sensible of the great crime he has committed and only those who have heard him converse can judge of how much his heart is troubled. He says he knows nothing about committing the crime, but even his life or mever atoue for the great evil he has done. He as a partial sacrifice for the deed. He has asket the ministers of the city to visit him in his cell. may wipe away this great sin. The letter is as

mudered your own dear wife. I write you this in token of my deepest sympathy, as I know you to be a noble hearted man, and had you been yourself you would never have committed such an attocious act. You had draink until reason was dethrened, and you were measured as the paper stated that you were shooting does?—when in fact you were shooting your own loved companion. I write you hoping that this letter may do your soul some good. In 1874, ten years ago, I was in your native county, Rabun, as pastor of the Methodist church, south, and we were often-times tegether during my pastorate in Rabun. You head the Gospel as I presented it to the people within the wails of the old brick charen that stood on the hill that overlooked the little village of Clayton. If I am not mistaken, you were at the altar for prayer during the great ravi val we had there in September of 1871. If not at the altar I know you were interested. Would to God you had given him your heart then, and been saved from that fearud demon, drink. Notwithstanding our pathway of life has been different our friendship there begun has been true and abiding I have "asked God's blessings upon you in the past and will pray with you, that if your country does not forgive your great sin that the God if it have maked God's blessings upon you in the past and will pray with you, that if your country does not forgive your great sin that the God if it have made a sked God's blessings upon you in the past and will pray with you, that if your country does not forgive your great sin that the God if it have made a sked God's blessings upon you in the past and will pray with you, that if your country does not forgive your great sin that the God if it have made you great sin that the God if it have made you were the past of your sins, and find your man were forgive your great sin that the God if they can be the great of the great will you would be yound the great for your meditation the nity dist Islam. It is David's Psalm of penitential grief after he had murdered Urian t

be picased to hear from you.

Piedmont, Ga., Press: The Presbyterian Sabbath-school have an easy method of getting up
money for misions, Sunday-school hierature, etc.
They have little toy certhen jugs made with a
hele in them just sufficient to admit a nickle or a
dime. Each child in the school has one and they
strive to get the jugs full. The teachers occasionally give their classes a dining where all the jugs
are broken and the centents displayed. Mrs.
Judge Esteshas a jug breaking at her house this
evening and Miss Lus Brown on Friday evening.
This is an excellent feature and other schools
might profit by it.

A Fallure in Crawford. From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

We learned yesterday, of the failure of Witcher, Johnson & Co., of Crawford. Faeir indebtedness is \$14,000 and assets \$18,000. The members of this firm are all high-tonel, honorable gentlemen, and we know that their failure is an honest one, and owing to the failure of others to pay them. They have assets which may not now be available, but in a few months they can settle at one hundred cents on the dollar.

TALKS WITH THE PRESS.

The newspapers of Georgia seem to be opposed to reopening the capitol contract question in or der that Georgia material may be used at an in creased cost to the people. Says the Albany

The Georgia quarry men die hard. If they had not tried to drive a sharp bareain with the state they would have lived and flourished. The lesson will do them good, unless they be incorrigible.

e. In another issue the same paper says: If the owners of Georgia quarries wish to itenish the material for building the state capitol, let them offer it at honest prices. The scheimental idea that Georgia's capitol onght to be built of Georgia granite and marble is worth just nothing at all in hardcash. Sentiment ceases to be sentiment when it becomes a matter of gain.

The Fort Valley Mirror also takes the same sub-

The Fort Valley Mirror also takes the same subject up and says:

There is a persistent effort on the part of certain members of the legislature to break the contract of the capitol commission, and substitute Georgia may ble for the collici limestone, as contemplated by the builders in their contract. We look upon this movement as a piece of jobbery in the laterest of the owners of Georgia marble, and nope our representatives will oppose it. It is well enough to develop our readers, but when as good material can be quarried, and shippen thousands of miles, cheaper than it can be done in the shadow of the new capitol, we think there is something wrong. The way to develop our country is by fair competition and equality in prices, not by enriching a syndicate, who go into the business for the purpose of fleecing the people.

The Linconton News announces that after next October license to sell spirituous liquors in Lin-

October license to sell spirituous liquors in Liacoln will be raised to \$1,000, in accordance with the recommendation of the grand jury. After 1st of February next whisky will be no more sold in Lincolnton, so in less than a year from now Lin

coln will be virtually a prohibition county.

While throwning up his hat in glee over the election of Cleveland, the Sparta Ishmaelite says: All parties in the north now admit that B ain was defeated by the "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" speech of Parson Eurchard. This is the first good thing we have beard of a radical northern Methodist, preacher-doing since the war. We owe him a punched nickel.

The Montezuma Record gives good advice when

Let's quit talking politics and get right down to

CROSS-ROADS GOSSIP.

From the Dublin (Ga) Gazette A man was in town Sunday, from Johnson couny, who used to make use of the following words: "I can whip my weight in wildcats and a

tiger thrown in once and a way." From the Cumming, Ga., Clarton. It really seems that from the number in Cuming who have taken up the cross, that the time of prayer, and every heart a fit temple for the in dwelling of the Holy Ghost. From the Hinesville, Ga., Gazette.

A certain country merchant, whose name shall not be named, went down to the Cleveland demonstration in Savannah last week. He carried a baslet of eggs along with him. The train was crowded and be could not get a seat. Fired of standing, he sat down on his basket. The cover was firal and c ushed in under the weight of that country merchant in his Sunday suit. The eggs were not marketable after that.

From the Jonesboro, Ga., News. ; One of the M. G. C. boys thas been visiting a cer ain Jonesboro belle, and in making his usual veckly call last week it so happened that he fell n behind a darkey who was pushing a wheelbar ow, and as they approached the fair one's hous

From the Athens, Ga., Banner. Yesterday as a Banner-Watchman reporter wa ing given up news as a thing of the past, he was anproached by a sentleman from an adjoining county, who inquired it we was auxious for an item. The reporter, shad to bear anything in the way of news, at one jumped to his feet, and told the rural pentleman to shoot ahead. As the gentleman began to expatiate upon his topic, the reporter legan to grew interested, and after obtaining all the facts he comes now to give them to the public. A critain lady who lives hi an adjoining county, but who wishes her name withheld, has been so unfortunate as to have been unable to extany-thing for the last twenty-two days. It first started with a gradual loss of appetite, increasing day by day until shally she had no appetite at all. She had physicians to attend her, who gave her medicine of all kinds, but to no purpose. She has crown very thin, looks poor and ameristed—in all, a living skeleton. She has tried repeatedly to cat, but of no avail. If she forces herself to cat she cannot retain it, and it seems that it is only a question of no avail. If she forces berself to eat-she cannot retain it, and it seems that it is only a question of time as to the number of her days. Our scientific men and physicians should give this case a profound study, as so fer it has baffled all human skill or knowledge. We hope the lady will soon regain her accustomed beatth.

DOWN IN THE GROUND.

Of the 150 hands employed at the Sale gold mine

oceme from South Carolina. W. L. Taylor, of Douglas county, reports that at e place on his farm he found a vein of a pecut to be sulphut. At another point he has a veta which he thinks is black lead. At another place

he has a mineral spring. Murray county, still draws visitors from various parts of the country. All is aglow with excite nent. According to the different assays some o the ore pays one hundred dollars to the ton in silver and holds good to the depth of forty feet The tunnel will be commenced on Wednesday

Says the Lincolnton News: One of the mos-notable features in the operations at the Site mine is the manner of handling the labor. The managers are introducing the northern system it fact, the whole thing is run on strictly business principles. They are circulating the pennics right ateng, and, just to think that this thing, so long attempted in vain by the south, may come into vogue by its introduction away out here in the state of Lincoln. The one cent currency would be a most convenient thing for us at last.

Col. V. L. Robertson, of Nacoochee, Ga., came over to Cumming a week or two ago, as the agent of Col. James Jaquess and Dr. James McGeary, of London, England, and agreed upon a lease of the lease was consummated, satisfactorily to all parties, on Tuesday of this week. Work will begin on the property in a month or two, as soon as the necessary engineering for water and other parpo ses can be done.

PERSONAL TOPICS.

In noticing the fact that President-elect Cleve and had ancestors named Aaron Cleveland, the Lincolnton News says that "one of the best mer-chants and most respectable citizens that Washngton, Georgia, ever had was Mr. Aaron Cleve and. He died there about the close of the war. He came from the north when quite a young man and settled in Washington, where he attained an honorable success in his business. That he was a near relative of the president, probably an uncle here can be no doubt, as will perhaps more fully appear later. He reared a nice and elegant family n Washington. He had two sons, Mr. Thomas ome where in Georgia, and Mr. John Cleveland. who is a successful man in Texas, as we are in

Judge P. T. Pitts has established his residence in winton.

Rev. R. A. Cooper, of Rising Fawn, is a candilate for sheriff of I ade county. If elected he can attend to the spiritual wants of the prisoner as well as his execution.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

From the Jackson, Ga., Argus.
For the past week we have had Indian summer in all its glory.
From the Milton, Ga., Democrat.
Passing the home of Sheriff Parker last week we noticed a cherry tree in full bloom.

From the Mobroe, Ga., Advertiser.

The days are uncomfortably short for those who want to do full days' work. From the Montezums, Ga , Record.

Too many leaves on the grounds to hunt squirrels.

From the Cumming, Ga., Clarion.

A lovely Indian summer is upon us.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

The trees are grand in their gloriously golden tings. Indeed, the woods are painted in colors of every hac; and yet a poet says these are "Melancholy days, the saddest of the year." Poets are often sad.

THE BRUNSWICK FIRE.

THE STORY AS TOLD BY THE BRUNSWICK APPEAL.

An Indignation Meeting of the Citizens to Protes Against the Incendiary Reports Sent Out About the Fire-The Attitude of the Col-ored Feeple Commented Upon.

From the B. unswick, Ga., Appeal. Our citizens are deep'y grieved and highly in dignant at the highly-colored reports published in the Savannah News and the New York Herald of our late fire, stating to the world that the cause of the same was unmistakably incendiary, being set by the negroes as a revenge for the recent Cleve land demonstration, and that the colored element were ripe for riot and other unlawful actions.

Feeling confident that this report was nutrue and that the facts set forth thereby were injurious to the welfare of the town, a public meeting was called at the courthouse on yesterday afternoon to

said reports.
At this meeting a large number of citizens w At this meeting a large number of citizens were present, and a committee of five appointed to draw up a communication, which should be sent to the journals mentioned above, contradicting these incendiary reports. This committee retired, and shortly submitted a paper of considerable length, denying, in no uncertain language, the incendiary ideas of the said correspondent, and emphatically bringing out the ideas that, whilst the origin of the fire may have been incendiary, (though considerable doubt exncendiary, (though considerable doubt e theory of the hose having been cut, is roundless, and that the riot, or the danger oundless, and that the riot, or the dange of any other unlawful demonstration, aly in the visionary and altogether di

isted they in the visionary and attogether disor-dered brain of the correspondent who supplied to the savannah News its "lacts."

This paper was clear and pointed, and dealt with fellacious theories and reports with a positiveness of uttenance that must show to the author of the same what is the time estimate of him by every

same what is the true estimate of him by every thinking citizen.

The report of the committee was almost unanimously adopted, and the occument submitted by them ordered to be forwarded to the Savannah News and New York Hersld, with the request of the citizens, in meeting assembled that the same be published as a simple act of justice to our town.

We are truly glad that our citizens have taken this positive action, for he possible injury to our town was great, and nothing short of such action can for a moment be expected to counteract the bancful effect of the take reports already given to the world—if, indeed, that can. We hope that it may.

the world—if, indeed, that can. We nope that it may.

Just as we are preparing for press, we learn that a muss meeting of the colored citizees will be held to night, to take action in reference to the injury thas has been done their good name, and dencunce as utterly untrue the report that the fire was their work, or countenanced by them. The drings to them and their good name is very graf, and we hear that they will not fail to do justice to the subject.

Many ideas prevail as to the origin of the fire, but the prevalent belief seems to be that it was set, either for spite or plunder. We lean to the latter idea, though many seem to think the fire was set by some unserquipous person or persons.

THE ACTION OF THE COLORED MEN. The colored firemen and hand engine wer hand promptly, as usual, and did good work. The located their engines on Drury's wharf, and safter had a stream playing on the Minehan buing, and later on the buildings, in the rear of after had a stream playing on the Minchan building, and later on the buildings in the rear of 6 Friedlander & Co. By their efforts both of thes buildings were saved. Our colored firemen deserve credit not only for work done at this fire but at forme fires. Our people recognize this fact fully. In fertunately some of them took a little too much stimulant and later on were hardly equal to the task of working their engine. But whilst this make true, we see no need that they should be abued as they have been by some thoughtless person. work in the past,
Among the colored men who worked nobly in saving property, we make special mention cantain Braxton, Bugh Christopher, W. P. Gold Jim Mouroe, Pompey Seven, Alfred Johnson, J dan Frazier, John Morrison, Lewis Wright, Bur Massie, Ncd Harris, Moses Thomas, Brau Bi Charlie Clark, Moses Thomas, Brau Bi Charlie Clark, wowwen, John Marketter, Jacobs Charles, Marketter, Jacobs Charles, Worker, Jacobs Charles, Worker, Jacobs Charles, Charles, Worker, Jacobs Charles, Worker, Jacobs Charles, Worker, Jacobs Charles, Worker, Jacobs Charles, Land Care, Worker, Land Care, Land Charles, Care, Land Charles, Land Ch

t many colored men held aloof and would empeyed at rutham's stable. He had assisted in removing everything from the stable, gone aloft and thrown down a coil of rope, and for some russen had gone back among the hay and straw of the loft, when the fire bust threw and caught him. Poor fellow! he lost his life in seeking to save property. A marble slab should be raised to his memory.

Fire in Birmingham. BIRMINGHAM, November 23,-[Special.]-This orning at half past two E. N. Gregory's ware

house, on First avenue, containing four hundred bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss, including building, is \$50,000, insurance on building and contents \$15,000. It was the work of The Niebrara Goes Under, Mobile, Ala., November 23 .- [Special.]-The

teamer, Niobrara, plying between Mobile and Demopolis, struck a sunken flat-boat when about one and three quarter miles from Mobile, and sunk in 14 feet of water. She had a mixed carge, which will prove a total loss. Her passengers numbered 15 and crew 20, all of whom are, believed to

County Conventions in Douglas.

Douglasville, Ga., November 23.-[Special.]-The negroes of this county have held a conven tion and nominated one of their own color, John T. Colclough, for tax receiver. The democrats meet on the first Tuesday in December to consider the advisability of holding a convention to nominate county officers. No convention for this purpose has been held in six years in this county.

A Public Library.

will soon have a public library that will be an ornament to the city. The ladies are thoroughly aroused on the subject, and are working with fine stocked on the subject, and are working with fine success. Feveral hundred books and a liberal amount of money have been subscribed. The following constitutes the board of directors: Henry C. Eurr, president; W. J. Kincaid, S. Grantiand, J. M. Brawner, Robert T. Daniet, George B. White, and Dr. R. H. Taylor. Entertainments will be given during the winter to mise money for the library. The interest being manifested in the enterprise is remarkable.

They Want Him Back.

ROME, Ga, November 23.-[Special.]-As the time for the meeting of the Methodist conference approaches, a feeling of anxiety prevails in the approaches, a feeling of anxiety prevails in the minds of our people as to the return of Rev. J. W. Lee as pastor of the church here. Mr. Lee is universally esteemed and beloved, and his work in Rome for the past year has won the hearty approval of all denominations. He has entered confially every movement tending to build up our people in knowledge and virtue. He seemons are eagerly listened to, and his church is united and prosperous. It is earnestly hoped by all our people, irrespective of sect or creed, that the coming conference will return Mr. Lee to Rome.

Discrimination Against Blakeley,

BLAKELLY, Ga., November 23.—[Special.]—On ecount of the high rate of freight on cotton from this point to Savannah, a considerable quantit of cotton is being hauled to the river and shipped or cotton is being hauled to the river and shipped by water, thereby saving to the merchants at least \$1 per bale. This unjust discrimination against us should be remedied some way. Our neighboring town, Fort Gaines, has a rate, we are informed, of 25 cents per hundred to Savannah, while we only 10 or 15 miles further distance, pay 35 cents per hundred. We are informed that Blufbon, our nearest neighbor, have rented a river landing and bave made preparations to ship all their cotton and freight by that route another season, which will be quite a loss to the railroad.

Ginhouse Barned.

From the Jonesboro, Ga., News. The ginhouse of Mr. J. M. Nipper, in Panhandle district, was entirely destroyed by fire last Friday, with five bales of cotton. The tire is supposed to have originated from a match having been dropped in the cotton. Loss, about \$1,000; insurance, about \$800.

FIELD AND FRUIT.

Some Samples of the Product of the Georgia Farm.

A plantation recently sold in Dawson county for This year Mr. Burrell Rhodes, of Wilkes county.

made fifteen bales of cotton, fifty bushels of corn thirty-three bushels wheat and bushels of peas with one mule. Last year he hired v ten beles of cotton. He says this is the first year since he has been farming, when he could ell his cotton and take the money home with

Mr. Alexander Bowen, of Dodge county, is the groud owner of a sow that has raised one hundred and sixty head of porkers. During her useful and profitable life she has never lost a pig. That old ow should be allowed to die a natural death, and she truly deserves a monument erected over her

The next meeting of the Barnesville agricultura inb will be held on the first Saturday in Decem ber. Delegates to the state convention will be

Mr. J. F. Passmore, who lives near Valdosta, has one horse farm and this season comes to the nont with the following excellent showing: With one horse Mr. Passmore made 11 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, 250 bushels of corn, and a quan tity of pinders sufficient to fatten thirty head of negs, and 200 bushels of potatoes.

The Dawson Journal says that the cotton crop

f Terfell county has been gathered and mostly marketed. During the entire season not enough ain has fallen on the staple to effect its quality m the least. No stained cotton has been brought to his market this season. Only once or twice sine t began opening has enough rain fallen to keep he pickers out of the fields. It has been a re markably dry year.

Mr. Hamilton Dampier, living near Ocean Pond, as made this year, with two mules, twenty bales long cotton, which he sold here on Saturday for ineteen hundred and eighty dollars. In addition this he made plenty of corn, potatoes, etc Mr. Isaac Hay, of Terrell county, has a stalk of

it, one about middleway of the stalk and one on he top, where the tassel should have been. Both ars are well developed and have large grains.
The fourth annual fair of the the Thomas count tock breeders' association will take place on th 8th inst. at the old fair grounds. Two dollars and fifty cents in gold will be paid on the grounds f

orn that is a curiosity. It has two ears of corn ou

every animal taking a premium. On Mr. Joel Mullis's place, six miles from Eastnap, Mrs. Nancy Rogers, a widow, who did the washing and milking for Mr. Mullis's family, made this year on a one-horse farm, 914 bales of cotton, averaging a little more than 500 pounds to the sale, 120 bushels corn, two stacks fodder, besides quantity of peas and potatoes. Mrs. Rogers did he plowing herself with an 18-year old korse, while ber 16 year-old daughter and 12-year old ing the making and housing of the crops, with the exception of another little daughter only 9 years of age, who helped to pick out the cotton. She

did not bire a day's work. Lincoln tonNews: Lincoln generally surpasses most other counties in the state in the production of small grain. We attribute much of our success to early sowing. For instance it is a fact that lit-ile or no grain has been sowed in Wilkes while housands of acres are up and looking tolerably well for the season in Lincoln. Generally nearly ill of our crop is sown by the first of November but this year the protracted drought prevented the farmers from planting the stubbled fields,

ESSENCE OF DIXIE.

Foxes are very plentiful about Plant City, Flor Cucumbers are being shipped from Cork Station.

Knoxville, Tennessee, is to have a new iron The artesian well at Leesburg, Fla., has been

Kentucky has sent fifteen car loads to the New rleans exposition.
Reins have relieved the drouth in the upper and ower parts of South Carolina. The artesian wells at Palatka, Fla., suppl enough water for the fire engine. s Williams closed his engagement in "Captai Mishler" in New Orleans Sunday night.

A great deal of coal, via the Georgia Pacific, is being shipped from Walker county, Ala, Green county, Alabama, has a bed of clay that is said to possess very valuable medicinal proper-There were 1,000,000 eigrrs, fifty bales of sponge

and sixty-eight hides shipped to New York last week from Key West. Eutaula, Ala., has organized a vigilance com nittee, and will hang anyone caught setting buildings on fire.

Memphis, Tennessee, is said to be full of gam

bling houses, now that the authorities have re realed the gam bling act. Scottsbore, Alabama, claims to have a trancel preacher, who is able to foretell events while un der a trance. His name is Saunders.

Louislana planters claim that the sugar can his year contains richer juice than has ever be ore been known, owing to improved methods o fertilizing, and perhaps some peculiarity of the season.

CURIOUS TOPICS.

The latest curiosty that has appeared in Dawson a three-legged cat.

Mr. T. J. Gatlin brought to Perry last Saturday what appeared to be a piece of petrified wood that ras taken from a well that was being dug. It was side appeared to be crude iron, about one-eight o an inch thick, while the interior was nearly black and of about the consistency of rotten stone.

A chicken was killed at Mr. A. Callaway's, it Wilkes county, last Sunday, and three brass but-tons and the shell of a pistol cartridge was found in its gizzard. It appeared to be as well as any other chicken. It is well known that the stomachs of alligators retain rocks, bettles and other such hard substance for numbers of years without detriment to the animal, but we n knew before that a chicken could make a junk shop of its gizzard and be none the worse off for it. There is a small rivulet near Dorminey's mill in Irwin county, that has been a puzzle to us for two years. The stream is governed by the moon du ing dry weather. At the last quarter, new moon and first quarter it is perfectly dry, but as the moon increases it commences to run, and at full moon it is running boldly, and then gradually de-

lines with the decrease until it runs dry. Mr. J. W. Evans, one of Clayton's good farmers had the misfortune to loose a fine milch cow one day last week, and on examining for the cause of her death, a small sewing needle was found in her heart. It is supposed that the needle by some means, had got into the cow's slop, and swallowed by her.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH. From the Griffin, Ca., News.

The directors of the library association met at the effice of Dr. R. H. Taylor, on Tuesday mornand elected H. C. Eurr president and George White. Jr., sceletary and treasurer. They ap-pointed a committee on constitution and by laws and another on the selection of a room. From the Gainesville, Ga., Eagle.

The new school building near Baker in the up per part of this county, is about completed. The services of an experienced educator have been secured, and the citizens of that vicinity will shortly be the recipients of a long felt want—a good school. The first term, we are informed, will begin early in Jenuary, 1885.

From the Walker County, Ga., Messenger The board of trustees of the academy at Lafay ette have secured the services of Professor W. Luther for the coming year. Mr. Luther has had a very flourishing school at Macedonia, in Chawhere he has taught, come the highest recommendations of his ability as a teacher. He is a man of energy and will leave no stone unturned in his effort to build up an institution here, of which all may be proud. tooga county, and from there and all other places

TALES OF SPORT.

The Incidents Brought out by the Gunning A Jackson county man awapped a buggy and a

shetgun for a farm. The Sumter Republican says that Mr. Tom Glover's little son Gordon was out hunting rabbits and as he stood waiting, cotton-tail came in full volume and struck Gordon in the face, knocking him sprawling.

A great many gray squirrels are being killed in the woods and swamps around Perry, and negro hunters offer them for sale at ten ceuts each.

Shooting squirrels is being pretty freely engaged in by some of the sportsmen in Laurens county. in by some of the sportsmen in Lateress county.

Sparta Ishmaclite: Tom Hant has become the
champion shot of Hancock county. A few years
ago he could shoot more and kill less than any
gentleman of our acquaintance.

The Dublin Post says that the bawks that have

been hovering over that community, and proving such a great annoyance to the good dames of the town have become some thinner in ranks. Masters Arthur and Jimmie Stanley having captured three very large ones recently with a steel trap.
The Ferry Journal says: Messrs. D. H. Holle man, J. W. Newell, J. S. Thomson, S. P. Newall and Graham Thomson, of the lower fifth district of this county, compose the "Johnny Reb" hunting club. These gentlemen went down to Green's Louding, on the Ocmulgee river, yesterday, and will remain there until Saturday, hunting and fishing. They expect to have quantities of fun. It is said that Capain D. H. Holleman is the champion hunter of the club; "If he can't shoot 'em, he'll catch 'em."

The Americus Recorder says that on Thursday there passed through the city the most union time. man, J. W. Newell, J. S. Thomson, S. P. Newall

there passed through the city the most unique turn-out of the season. An old hunter and trapper named Hatley is the owner of the concern, his home being a large covered wagon drawn by three "butt headcd" exen. In the wagon he carries his supplies of provisions, ammunition, traps, cooking utensils, te. He was accompanied by two negro boys, one of whom drives the wagon and the other carries the old gentleman's breech loader. The oddity of the concern attracted a great deal of attention. They

concern attracted a great deal of attention. They started out Monday last.

Albany Medium: For about three years the people in the upper portion of the eighth district of Worth county have lost a large number of sheep and hogs, without knowing exactly whether they were killed or stolen. A few days ago, however, the mystery was chared up. A party out hunting saw a number of dogs in the cyclone timber. The degs were as wild as deer, and the hunters could not get in range of them. Securing a large crowd, a regular deer hunt was organized. Men were were placed at regular 'stands,' where it was supposed the dogs would come out, and drivers were sent in smong the timber. Soon the wild canines began to flee, and the cracking of rifles and shotgurs in different directions told that the word of destruction had commenced. After the drive was ever, a count showed that ten dogs had been killed. Three are known to have escaped. One old bitch was the mother of the colony. About four years go a man moved to Fiorida from that section and left this bitch, with six pups, behind him. The bitch has never be need to their original state and hunted in packs, like wolves. One of the party explured 2 puppies and carried them home, intending to domesticate them. As soon as they were liberated in the yeard they made a break for freedom, and one of them succeeded in cetting out. It was finally receptured, and Mr Willis has not yet lost all hopes of taming the little brates. It is not known how many dogs are in the pack, but the

finally recaptured, and Mr Willis has not yet lost all hopes of taming the little brutes Iris not known how many dogs are in the pack, but the hunt will be kept up until they are destroyed. They seem to have had a fixed rendezvous in the cyclene timber, judging from the pites of sheep and hog bones found there.

LOVE'S BEHEST.

Two Happy Souls Defy All Opposition and Consummate their Cherished Hopes.

From the Henry County Weekly.

Last week there appeared in these columns the mere announcement of the marriage of Mr. E. L. McDonald to Miss Julia Sloan. From childhood a mutual love has existed between them. For reasons, known to themselves, they was from consummating them. For reasons, known to themselves, they were frequently prevented from consummating their vows. At intervals, other young men have so far won Miss Julia's affections as to induce her to engage herself to them. Thus have matters progressed, until within a few months past, when another admirer in the person of a popular lawyer appeared. Again were the old yows cast off and her promise transferred to a new suitor. Everything went smoothly with this wooing. A day was set for the ceremony. But, as time grew short, and the old lover realized that he was to lose his treasure he determined to make one last appeal. Visits had been forbidden him, and what must he do? One or two communications were contrived. The young lady in turn gave assurance of the fidelity of her long love, but penned the answer that it was too late—she

penned the answer that it was too late—she must wed another. The oft-disappointed one now set about to obtain a personal interview,

penned the abswer that it was do not so now set about to obtain a personal interview, only one week from her marriage day. Miss Julia was intercepted by Mr. McDonald. She was visibly affected, but no definite encouragement was obtained. On the following Wednesday night, a sociable was arranged at the house of a mutual lady friend. Julia premixed to be present, but failed. Next morning he sent a sister to arrange an interview. In the afternoon Miss Julia laft home estensibly to make her grandmother a cali.

Now, then, was the last opportunity. In the lovely grove surrounding the "big spring," Ed and Julia met. They remained together perhaps an hour. The old love had overcome. When they emerged from the secret retreat, the promise had been registered that that very night should witness the solemn pledge. Miss Julia returned home. Preparations were made for flight. As soon as darkness lent its shield the happy girl glided out into her lover's arms, waere trusty friends were in waiting with buggies. The party at once proceeded to the residence of 'Squire Stewart to have the ceremony performed. This gentleman was absent from home, which caused a momentary trouble. It was quickly overcome, however, by continuing without deay to the home of 'Squire Johnson, about seven miles further. Arriving here, fate seemed again to oppose them. This gentleman, too (perhaps for the first time at night in ten years), had gone away. The next place at which they could be accommodated was three miles beyond. To this their steps were immediately bent. Reaching it Hon. George E. Wise was found. Learning who the parties were his dependent on procunced the words which made the trusting ones husband and wife. It was then a late hour, and no time was lest in returning to the house of the groem's father. In justice to the gentleman of the last engagement it is but proper to state that he receives the news of his disappointment, realizing the fact that a marriage under the circumstances could have been fruitful only of unhappiness to both part

the circumstances could have been fruitful enly of unhappiness to both parties. He therefore takes it cheerfully, deeming himself fortunate in discovering a grave mistake before it was too late; and says that an elopement was unnecessary—that had he been acquainted with the fact that another was loved the state of t superior to himself, he would under no cir-cumstances have contracted a marriage, but would have gracefully withdrawn his suit.

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TWO FINE STREAMS NEVER FAILING WATER eight room dwelling, good stables, barns, tenant houses and fencing. The place coutains 250 acres more or less, 10 cleared. There are 1,500 young, vigorous peach trees in full bearing, 250 thrifty grape vines and other fruits. A flue blace to combine fruit and stock raising. Price \$7.000; terms, \$1,000 cash, the balance in ten annual payments, each for \$600. Without interest. Address R. S. WHARTON, Cave Spring, Ga.

Floyd County, Ga.

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Mis	ses' Circular
60	
46	Circular good wear
. 61	
66	
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RELIGIOUS INTOLERAND

DR. TALMAGE AT THE BROOKLY TABERNACLE.

Masterly Discourse Upon the Subject of Liberty Religious Belief and Discussion-Sectariantsm, Its Evils and Cures-Errors Not to be Feared, if Truth Left to Combat it.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 23 .- Specia he opening hymn in the Brooklyn tabe acle this morning was

"How pleasant thus to dwell below In fellowship of love." Before the sermon Dr. Talmage expound he story of David and Jonathan. The su et of his discourse was religious intoleran nd the text was Judges xii: 6: "Then sa hey unto him, 'Say now shibboleth;' and aid sibboleth, for he could not frame to prounce it right. Then they took him and sle im at the passages of Jordan." Following e sermon in full:

Do you notice the difference in these pr unciations: shibboleth and sibboleth? light and unimportant difference, you sa t the difference of pronunciation was lifference between the life and death of ma cople. Two of the Lord's tribes, Gilead a phraim, got into a fight. The Ephraim ere worsted, and in their retreat came to fords of the Jordan to cross. Orders v given to destroy all the Ephraimites who tempted to cross; but how should it be kno who were Ephraimites? They were detec by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was word for "river." It seemed that the Eph imites had a peculiar brogue, and that in pronouncing the word shibboleth they always left out the sound of the "h." As the troo on retreat came to the Jordan they were ask to pronounce the word shibboleth, and if th said "sibboleth," they were known imme "Then said they unto him, 'Say now shi leth;' and he said sibboleth, for he could frame to pronounce it right. Then they to

him and slew him at the passages of Jordan What a small difference between these trib of Gilead and Ephraim, and what intoleran with that small difference! But the difference between the tribes of the Lord in our time, t between the tribes of the Lord in our time is, between one denomination and anoth often of no more importance. The chur God is all divided up into a multitude o nominations and sects. Time would fa to speak of the Calvinists, and the Sab rians, and the Armenians, and the B borgians, and the Bapterians, and the D ers, and the Shakers, and the Parkerites the Methodists and Parkits and Letter the Methodists and Baptists and the Methodists and Baptists and Luthers and Presbyterians and Spiritualists and sco of other denominations of religionists. So of these denominations were established very good men, some by very egotistical mesome by very bad men. Between some them there is only a difference in words; tween others a difference as wide as between the state of the second that and darkned between heaven and hell. Some of these between heaven and hell. Some of the liefs I could in no wise adopt, and yet so le as I demand liberty of conscience for mys I must allow liberty of conscience to eve other man; for I must remember that he de not differ more from me than I differ

I shall this morning advocate the larg I shall this morning advocate the large liberty m all religious belief and discussion. In art, in social lite, in politics, in religion, let there be no moving of the "previous question," no intolerance, no thumbserew, no gag law, no persecution. You all know that the air and the water are kept pure by constant circultion, and I believe there is a tendency in relicious discussion to purification and mo health. Between the 4th century and the I continue the church of God proposed to ke century the church of God proposed to out error by prohibiting all religious discus and by a strong censorship of the press, rack and gibbet, and hot lead poured down throat to make people orthodox; but the wfound out that you cannot change men's liefs by twisting off their heads, or make t see things differently by putting an through their eyes. There is somethin every man's conscience to upheave the main that you would throw money it and tain that you would throw upon it, and singed of the fire, out of the flame to mak

wings on which the martyr shall mou that very time of which I speak, bety the 4th and 16th century, men went fro churches of God into the most appalli iquity, and right by the altars of Christ i a tide of drunkenness and licentius nes a tide of drunkenness and licentiousness the world has never seen equalled, and very sewers of perdition broke loose and uged the church with filth and wickedn Then the printing press came forth and by the shackles of the human mind. There ca a good many bad books, but right after there came a great many healthful books that where there was one man to denounce Christian religion there were twenty mer advocate it. So, my friends, I have no yousness in regard to this great war goin between truth and error. Let error run, if between truth and error. Let error ru only let truth run along with it. Urged skeptics' shouts and transcendentalists' let it run. God's angels of wrath are pursuit, and, quicker than eagle's beak eath out a hawk's heart, God's vengeance tear it to pieces. Let error run, if you let truth run along with it

let truth run along with it.
In this great conflict between the right the wrong the right will triumph just a tainly as that God is stronger than the Let us have no fear, then, that the error world is going to overcome the truth church. God is ruling in the world, a shall be well. I am very glad that per not all think alike in matters of re shall be well. I am very an atters of rel not all think alike in matters of rel What a stupid world this would be if all y were alike. I will never see through eyes. You will never hear through my No man can lord it over our consciences. I propose this morning to speak to sectarianism—its origin, its evils and its. There are those who would make usthat this monster with horns and hoofs.

gion. I shall chase it to its hiding pla rag it out of the caverns of darkness a tits hide. But I want to make a disti ween bigotry and the lawful fondmuliar religious beliefs and forms of we no admiration for a nothingaria world of such tremendous vicissitus temptation, and with a soul that must awhile stand before a throne of insufficients, in a day when the rocking mountains and the flaming of the heaver the upheaval of the sea shall be amon least of the excitements, to give accountains and the flaming of the deaver the upheaval of the sea shall be amon least of the excitements, to give accountains and the flaming of the sea shall be amon least of the excitements, to give accountains and the flaming of the sea shall be amon least of the excitements. tast of the excitements, to give a

every thought, word, action, prefere dislike, that man is mad who has no

preference. But our early education physical temperament, our mental cotion, will very much decide our form o ship. A style of psalmody that may me may displease you.

Some would like to have a minister it and binds and surplue, and others prhaye a minister in plain citizen's at ers of a holy benediction in th her and of the Son and of the H nd others are more impressed when tent comes up out of the river, his dripping with the waters of a baptis signifies the washing away of sintight in his opinion. Let eith als own way. One man likes no prayer. as own way. One man likes no rayer, not a word, not a whisper.

In, just as good, prefers by gesticular kelamation to express his devotional cons. One is just as good as the Every man is fully persuaded in just. Now in our neighborhood, or treet, we have quiet. Every neighbor is own home to any other home, and in peace with all the neighborhood. o idea that I will promote the prospy household by upsetting somebod by upsetting somebod will hand the by injuring mach one preferring his own home the

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RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

R. TALMAGE AT THE BROOKLYN

Nasterly Discourse Upon the Subject of Liberty of Religious Belief and Discoussion-Sectarianism, Its Evils and Cures-Errors Not to be Feared, if Truth Left to Combat it.

BECOKLYN, N. Y., November 23 .- [Special.] opening hymn in the Brooklyn taberscle this morning was How pleasant thus to dwell below

In fellowship of love." Before the sermon Dr. Talmage expounded story of David and Jonathan. The subet of his discourse was religious intolerance. nd the text was Judges xii; 6; "Then said her unto him, 'Say now shibboleth;' and he sid sibboleth, for he could not frame to proounce it right. Then they took him and slew im at the passages of Jordan." Following is

Do you notice the difference in these pro

iations: shibboleth and sibboleth? Very th and unimportant difference, you say the difference of pronunciation was the ifference between the life and death of many cople. Two of the Lord's tribes, Gilead and phraim, got into a fight. The Ephraimites ere worsted, and in their retreat came to the fords of the Jordan to cross. Orders were given to destroy all the Ephraimites who attempted to cross; but how should it be known who were Ephraimites? . They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was the word for "river." It seemed that the Ephraimites had a peculiar brogue, and that in pronouncing the word shibboleth they always left out the sound of the "h." As the troops on retreat came to the Jordan they were asked to pronounce the word shibboleth, and if they said "sibboleth," they were known immediately as Ephraimites and were destroyed. "Then said they unto him, 'Say now shibboleth;' and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took

him and slew him at the passages of Jordan." What a small difference between these tribes of Gilead and Ephraim, and what intolerance with that small difference! But the difference between the tribes of the Lord in our time, that between the tribes of the Lord in our time, that is, between one denomination and another, is often of no more importance. The church of God is all divided up into a multitude of denominations and sects. Time would fail me to speak of the Calvinists, and the Sabbatarians, and the Armenians, and the Swedenborgians, and the Bapterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Parkerites, and the Methodists and Baptists and Lutherans and Presbyterians and Spiritualists and scores of other denominations of religionists. Some of these denominations were established by very good men, some by very egotistical men. of these denominations were established by very good men, some by very egotistical men, some by very bad men. Between some of them there is only a difference in words; between others a difference as wide as between truth and error, between light and darkness, between heaven and hell. Some of these beliefs I could in no wise adopt, and yet so long as I demand liberty of conscience for myself, I must allow liberty of conscience to every other man; for I must remember that he does not differ more from me than I differ from not differ more from me than I differ from

him.

I shall this morning advocate the largest liberty m all religious belief and discussion. In art, in social lite, in politics, in religion, let there be no moving of the "previous question." no intolerance, no thumbscrew, no gag law, no persecution. You all know that the air, and the water are kept pure by constant circulation, and I believe there is a tendency in religious discussion to purification and moral health. Between the 4th century and the 16th century the church of God proposed to keep out error by prohibiting all religious discussion and by a strong censorship of the press, and tack and gibbet, and hot lead poured down the throat to make people orthodox; but the world found out that you cannot change men's beliefs by twisting off their heads, or make them see things differently by putting an awl through their eyes. There is something in every man's conscience to upheave the mountain that you would throw upon it, and, unsinged of the fire, out of the flame to make red tings on which the martyr shall mount to glery.

In that yeary time of which I speak, between

at very time of which I speak, between In that very time of which I speak, between the 4th and 16th century, men went from the churches of God into the most appalling injustify, and right by the altars of Christ flowed atide of drunkenness and licentiousness that the world has never seen equalled, and the very sewers of perdition broke loose and deluged the church with fifth and wickedness. Then the printing press came forth and broke the shackles of the human mind. There came a good many bad books, but right after them there came a great many healthful books; so that where there was one man to denounce the Christian religion there were twenty men to direction religion there were twenty men to advecate it. So, my friends, I have no nervousness in regard to this great war going on between truth and error. Let error run, if you only let truth run along with it. Urged on by skeptics' shouts and transcendentalists' spur, let it run. God's angels of wrath are in hot burnit and only lets they require the second of the second state of t pursuit, and, quicker than eagle's beak clutch-eth out a hawk's heart, God's vengeance shall tear it to pieces. Let error run, if you only let truth run along with it

let truth run along with it.

In this great conflict between the right and

In this great conflict between the right and the wrong the right will triumph just as cer-tainly as that God is stronger than the devil. Let us have no fear, then, that the error of the world is going to overcome the truth of the church. God is ruling in the world, and all shall be well. I am very glad that people do not all think alike in matters of religion. not all think alike in matters of religion. What a stupid world this would be if all people were alike. I will never see through your eyes. You will never hear through my ears.

man can lord it over our consciences I propose this morning to speak to you of sectarismism—its origin, its evils and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster with horns and hoofs is reli-I shall chase it to its hiding place and tout of the caverns of darkness and rip hide. But I want to make a distinction

ween bigotry and the lawful fondness for ular religious beliefs and forms of worship. we no admiration for a nothingarian. In world of such tremendous vicissitude and emptation, and with a soul that must after bile stand before a throne of insuferable chiness, in a day when the rocking of the untains and the flaming of the heavens and upheaval of the sea shall be among the st of the excitements, to give account for thought, word, action, preference and that man is mad who has no religious

ence. But our early education, our cal temperament, our mental constitution very much decide our form of wordisplease you. would like to have a minister in gown beands and surplice, and others prefer to e a minister in plain citizen's apparel. e are most impressed when a little child is are most impressed when a little child is nited at the altar and sprinkled of the its of a holy benediction in the name of the er and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost,

der and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, others are more impressed when the peaicomes up out of the river, his garments ping with the waters of a baptism which fites the washing away of sin. Either is to his opinion. Let either have own way. One man likes no noise in er, not a word, not a whisper. Another plust as good, prefers by gesticulation and amation to express his devotional aspiration of the control of the control

ought to be in the kingdom of Christ. Preference for religious homes, but large-hearted and Christian neighborhood. "Peace on earth, good will to men." George Whitfield was going over a Quaker rather roughly for some of his religious sentiments, when the Quaker said: "George, I am as thou art; I am for bringing all men to the hope of the gospel; therefore, if thou wilt not quarrel with me about my broadbrim, I will not quarrel with the about thy black gown. George, give me thy hand."

In tracing out the origin of sectarianism or bigotry I find that a great deal of it comes from wrong education in the home circle. There are parents who do not think it wrong to caracature and jeer the peculiar forms of religion in the world and denounce other sects and other denominations. It is very often the

religion in the world and denounce other sects and other denominations. It is very often the case that that kind of education acts just opposite to what was expected, and the children grow up and after awhile go and see for them selves, and looking in those churches and finding that the people are good there and they love God and keep his commandments, by natural reaction they go and join those very churches. I could mention the names of prominent ministers of the gospel who spent their whole life bombarding other denominations and who lived to see their children preach the gospel in those very denominations. But it is often the case that bigotry starts in a household and that the subject of it never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

I think sectarismism and bigotry also arise

never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

I think sectarianism and bigotry also arise from too great prominence of any one denomition in a community. All the other denominations are wrong and his denomination is right, because his denomination is the most wealthy, or the most popular, or the most influential, and it is "our" church, and "our" religious organization, and "our" choir, and "our" minister, and the man tosses his head and wants other denominations to know their places. It is a great deal better in any community when the great denominations of Christians are about equal in power, marching side by side for the world's conquest. Mere outside presperity, mere worldly power, is no evidence that the church is acceptable to God. Better a barn with Christ in the manger than a cathedral with magnificent harmonies rolling through the long-drawn aisle and an angel from heaven in the pulpit if there he no Christ in the chancel and no Christ in the robes.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You selden thind a many with learn extent in the chancel and no Christ in the robes.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal but does not. That man is almost always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart. There was in the for each a great obelish and one that kind of state of mind and heart. There was in the far east a great obelisk, and one side of the obelisk was white, another side of the obelisk was green, another side of the obelisk was green, another side of the obelisk was blue. And travelers went and looked at that obelisk, but they did not walk around it. One man looked at one side, another at another side, and they came home, each one having looked only at one side. And they bappened to meet, the story says, and they got into a rank quarrel about the color of that obelisk. One man said it was green, another man said it was green, sucther man said it was green, sucther man said it was green, another man said it was due, and when they were in the very heat of the controversy a more intelligent traveler came and said: "Gentlemen, I have seen that obelisk, and you are all right and you are all wrong. Why "Gentlemen, I have seen that obelisk, and you are all right and you are all wrong. Why didn't you walk all round the obelisk?" Look out for the man who sees only one side of a religious truth. Look out for the man who never walks round about these great theories of God and eternity and the dead. He will be a bigot inevitably—the man who only sees one side. There is no man more to be pitied than he who has just one idea in his head; no more, no less. Better vacuity overthrowing the philosophical theory that an entire vaccum is an impossibility than just one idea wandering around about in perpetual loneliness and bachelorheod, wailing through the desert of the man's intellect. Better no idea at all than only one idea. Run up your schools and your colleges and your universities. More light, less sectarianism. There is nothing that will so soon kill bigotry as sunshine—God's shine.

Now, having shown you the religion of bigotry, just look abroad in the church and see

Now, having shown you the religion of big-otry, just look abroad in the church and see the damage bigotry has done. It cripples in-vestigation. The different denominations of Christians were intended by holy rivalry and honest competition to keep each other wide awake. Suppose one denomination of Chris-tians should garble the word of God, all the other denominations would fix

other denominations would fly out in righteous indignation. It was so intended to be. While each denomination of Christians is to present all the truths to the Bible, it seems to me that dod has giv-en to each denomination an especial mission to give particular emphasis to some one doc-trine, and so the Calvinistic church must pretrine, and so the Calvinistic church must present the sovereignty of God, and the Armenian churches must present man's free agency, and the Episcopal churches must present the importance of order and sublime ceremony, and the Baptist churches must present the necessity of ordinances and the Congregational churches must present the responsibility of the individual member and the Methodist church must show what holy enthusiasm and hearty

must show what holy enthusiasm and must show what holy enthusiasm and hearty congregational singing can accomplish. While each denomination of Christians must set forth all the doctrines of the Bible, I feel it is espe fit the dectrines of the Bible, I feel it is espe-cially incumbent upon each denomination to put particular emphasis on some one doctrine. But you see that a man is a bigot who shuts his eyes to all the lessons he might learn from other denominations. You are wrong and I other denominations. You are wrong and am right and that ends it. No taste for exploration, for investigation; no disposition to rea-ton the matter over. And from the realm of God's glorious truth, over which an archangel might fly from eternity to eternity and never reach the limit, the man shuts himself out, a

reach the limit, the man shuts himself out, a blind mole under corn shock.

Another great damage done by the sectarianism and bigetry of the church is that it disgusts people with the Christian religion. Now, my friends, the church of God was never intended for a war barrack. People are afraid of a riot. You go down the street and you see an excitement and missiles flying through the air and you hear the shock of firearms. Do you, the peaceful and industrious citizen, go through that street? 'Oh, no,' you sey; 'I'll go round the block.' Now men come and look upon this narrow path to heaven and sometimes see the ecclesiastical brick bats flying every whither and they say, 'Well, I guess I'll take the broad road, for there is so much sharpshooting on the narrow road; I guess I'll take the broad road, I have more admiration for a Spanish

nead; I guess I'll take the broad road. I have more admiration for a Spanish bull fight, and think it more useful and honorable than the contest of carniverous ecclesistics. Francis I, so hated the Lutherans that he said if he thought there was one drop of Lutheran blood in his veins he would puncture them and let that drop out. Just as long as there is so much hostility between denomination, or hetween one propagation and deponingtion, or hetween one pronation and denomination, or between one pr fessed Christian and another, or between one church and another, just so long will men be disgusted with the Christian religion, and say

disgusted with the Christian religion, and say if that is religion I want none of it.

Again bigoury and sectarianism do great damage, from the fact that they hinder the triumph of the gospel. Oh, how much wasted ammunition! How many men of splendid intellect have given their whole lives to controversial disputes, when if they had given their lives to something practical they might have been vastly useful. Suppose this morning while I speak there were a common enemy coming up the bay through the narrows and all the forts around New York began to dreinto each other—you would cry out: "National suicide! Why don't those forts blaze away in one direction and that against the common enemy," and yet I sometimes see in the church of the Lord Jesus Christa strange thing going on: Church against church, minchurch of the Lord Jesus Christ a strange thing going on: Church against church, min-ister against minister, denomination against denomination, firing away into their own fort or the forts that ought to be on the same side, instead of concentrating their energy and giv-ing one mighty and everlasting volley against the navies of darkness riding up through the bay. I go out sometimes in the summer and I find two beshives, and these two beshives are in a quarrel. I come near enough not to be stung, but I come just near enough to hear the controversy, and one beshive says: "That field of clover is the avected," and another beshive

come in between them and I say, "Stop this quarrel. If you like that field of clover best, go there. But let me tell you that that hive go there. But let me tell you that that hive which gets the most honey is the best hive." So L.come out between the churches of the Lord Jesus Christ. One denomination of Christians says, "That field of Christian doctrine is the best;" and another says, "This field of Christian doctrine is best." "Well," I say, "go where you get the most honey." That is the best church which gets the most honey of Christian grace for the heart and the most honey of Christian usefulness for the life.

Depend upon it intolerance never puts down

most honey of Christian usefulness for the life.

Depend upon it intolerance never puts down any denomination. What did it do against the Methodist church? That church was persecuted and nearly all the pulpits of Great Britain closed against her ministers. The very name of the church was given in derision. There are in the Astor library, New York, I am told 707 books and pamphlets against Methodism kept there merely as a curiosity. Did intolerance destroy the Methodist church? She stands either first or second, I do not know which now, in numbers in all the earth while she has men not only in places of religious which now, in numbers in all the earth while she has men not only in places of religious trust, but of secular trust. Intolerance against the Methodist church has lifted it up. What is the use of trying then that spirit of intoler-ance. Let us have division of work. Let us attend to Christian work and letsatan do all the work of intolerance. He is lively and he work of intolerance. He is lively and he is active, and he is industrious, and he under-stands ecclesiastical law. He will attend to What did intolerance accomplish against the

that.

What did intolerance accomplish against the Baptist church? If laughing, scorn, if tirade and denunciation could have destroyed that church it would not have a disciple to-day. Rev. Leonard Bernkop, a Baptist minister, burned at Saulisbury because he was a Baptist, in his dying moments saying: "I am rousted enough on that side; turn me over now; the fire den't hurt compared with the eternal glory." Rev. Mr. James, a Baptist, because he was a Baptist, drawn on a hurdle from Newgate to Tyburn. His dead body lifted on the city gates. His head lifted on a pole and set up in front of the place where he used to preach. Rev. Obadiah Holmes, a Baptist munister, and because he was a Baptist, publicly, whipped and two men coming up and shaking hands with him they got whipped, and the surgeon who dressed his wounds pursued as a criminal. Four hundred Baptists were put to death in Flanders and Helland because they were Baptists. Even Richard Baxter lost his balance on the subject and he said that the Baptists were as bad as murderers because they put people under water and they caught their deaths. subject and he said that the Baptists were as bad as murderers because they put people under water and they caught their deaths of cold. He wrote these words: "The ordinary practice of baptism overhead and in cold water, as necessary, is a plain breach of the sixth commandment. Therefore it is not an ordinance of God but a heinous sin; and as Mr. Craddeck shows in heinous sin; and as Mr. Craddock shows in his book of gospel liberty the magistrate ought to restrain it to save the lives of his subjects. In a word, it is good for nothing but to despatch men out of the world that are burdensome and to ranken churchyards. I conclude if nurder be a sin then dipping ordinarily overhead in England is a sin; and if those who make it men's religion to murder themselves and urge it upon their conscience as their duty are not to be suffered in a common wealth any more than highway murderers, then judge how these Anabaptists that teach the necessity of such dipping are to be suffered." In how these Anabaptists that teach the necessity of such dipping are to be suffered." In New England the Baptists were persecuted. They were driven out of Boston and when a petition was sent up asking leniency in their behalf, the men who signed the petition were fined; and it is a matter of church history that after a man had been baptized by immer. sion, weeks having gone by, and his death occurring, the officiating clergyman was thrown into prison and indicted for murder. How near did intolerance destroy the Baptist church? Well, the last statistics I saw of that church was they had 20,000 churches and

church? Well, the last statistics I saw of that church was they had 20,000 churches and about two million communicants.

England persecuted the Jews; England by law said no Jew should hold any official power in the realm; England thrust back the Jew and thrust down the Jew. Who was for years the prime minister of England? Who became next to Queen Victoria in power? Who was higher than the throne because its adviser and counselor? Disraeli, the Jew. Intelerance never puts down anything, it puts it up.

But now, my friends, having shown you the crigin of bigotry or sectarianism and having shown you the damage it does, I want briefly to show you how we age to war against this

to show you how we are to war against this terrible evil, and I think we ought to begin our war by realizing our own weakness and our imperfections. If we make so many mistakes in the common affairs of life, is it not possible that we may make mistakes in regard to our religious affairs? Shall we take a realization of the common affairs. take a man by the throat or by the collar because he cannot see religious truth just as we do? In the light of eternity it will be found out, I think, there was something wrong in all our creeds and something right in all our creeds. But since we may make mistakes in regard to things of the world, do not let us be so egotistic and so puffed up as to have an idea that we cannot make any mistake in regard to religious theories, and then we will do a great deal to overthrow the sectarianism from our heart and the throw the sectarianism from our heart and the sectarianism from the world by chiefly enlarging in those things in which we agree rather than those on which we differ. Now, here is a great gospel platform. A man comes up on this side the platform and says: "I don't believe in baby sprinkling." Shall I throw him off? Here is a man coming up on this side the platform and says: "I don't believe in the perseverage of the saints." Shall I this side the platform and says: "I don't believe in the perseverance of the saints." Shall I shove him off? No, I will say, "Do you be-lieve in the Lord Jesus as your Savior, do you trust him for time and for eternity?" He says: "Yes." "Do you take Christ for time and for eternity?" "Yes." I say, "Come on, brother; one in time and one in eternity: brother now, brother forever." Blessed be God for a gospel platform so large that all who receive Christ may stand on it.

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts and in the

rianism and bigotry in our nearts and in the church, slee by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson, another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders, men of whom the world was not worthy. Now I say if we are honest and fair minded men when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them and we ought to love and honor them. The churches which can produce such men and such large-hearted love and honor them. The churches which can produce such men and such large-hearted charity and such magnificent martyrdom ought to win our affection—at any rate our respect. So come on ye 95,000 Episcopalians in this country, and ye 400,000 Presbyterians, and ye 900,000 Baptists and ye 2,000,000 Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march for the world's conquest; for all nations are to be saved and God demands that you and I help do it. Forward, the whole line in But there is a better way of overthrowing the sectarianism and bigotry of the church and that is by toiling in Christian service right beside people who differ from us. You cannot that is by toiling in Christian service right beside people who differ from us. You cannot
get two Christians to hate each other if
they have suffered togethea and
striven for Christ together. Here
I find two Christians in angry controversy.
A messenger comes asking them to appear ia
a sick room. There is a man dying; he wants
to be prayed for. These two brethren kneel,
one on one side the bed, the other on the other
side the bed and they commend
the parting spirit to the Lord
Jesus. Can these two men ever fight again?
Can they ever be angry with each other again? Jesus. Can these two men ever fight again? Can they ever be angry with each other again? No. By the memory of that dying pillow they will be brothers forever. And so I am glad when the spring comes and the anniversaries in all our great cities take place and on the same platform there come ministers of all denominations of Christians to plead the same cause. After I have been on the platform pleading the same cause of charity or mercy beside some man with whom I have always differed in a thousand things—after I have stood beside him pleading for the same cause, I feel in my soul the spirit of brotherhood. I cannot help it.

Perhaps I might more family illustrate this

truth by calling your intention to an incident which took place a few years ago. One Monday morning at about 2 o'clock, while her 900 passengers were sound asleep in her berths, dreaming of home, the steamer Atlantic crashed into Mars Head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity! Oh, what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways, and clutching for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life line until he gets to the rock; and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked, and taking them into the cabins, and wrapping them in the flannels snug and warm; and see that minister of the gospel with three other men fgetting into a life-boat and pushing ont for the wreck, pulling away across the surf, and pulling away until they saved one more man, and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they ever forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never! never! In whatever part of the earth they meet they will be friends when they mention the story of that awful night when the Atlantic struck Mars Head.

1 Well, my friends, our world has gone into a

Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and tossed in the tempests of 6,000 years. Out with the life-line; I do not care what denomination carries line; I do not care what denomination carries it. Out with the life boat; I do not care what denomination rows it. Side by side, in the memory of common hardships and common trials and common prayers and common trials and common prayers and common tears, fet us be brothers forever. We must be, we must be. God hasten the time when all denominations of Christians shall join hands around the cross of Christ and recite the creed: I "Believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth and in Jesus Christ and in the communion of saints and in the life ever lasting."

"One army of the living God,
To whose command we how:
Fatt of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now."

Murray & Lanman s Florida Water Murray & Lanman s Florida Water Supersedes all other toilet waters: It is distilled direct from the petals of the choicest and most fragrant flowers of tropical Florida. When mingled in the water of the bath, or freely inhaled and applied to the temples, it reinvigorates, inspires and tones up to wonderful buoyancy both the mind and body. Infinitely superior to Eau de Cologne. To distinguish the genuine article from its numerous imitations, look out for the "Trade Mark's which consists of a narrow white strip label which consists of a narrow white strip label bearing the fac-simile signature of Laman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors.

An Ithaca, N. Y., drug clerk in making out an order for a bill of goods wrote: "One box cast steel soap."

What is that which is lengthened by being cut? A ditch. St. Jacobs Oil cures cuts. Many of the streetcars in New York have had stoves in them for more than a week past.

Vanderbilt's Money Couldn't Buy It. The Acworth News and Farmer of this week The Acworth News and Farmer of this week says: Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, living within three miles of Acworth, remarked that Vanderbilt's fortune could not buy from her what six bottles of Swift's Specific has done for her. Her statement is as follows: For thirty-one years I have suffered almost death from that horrible disease, serofula. For years I was unable to do anything in keeping up my domestic affairs. Last October I was induced to the Swift's Specific and just two buttless and try Swift's Specific, and used two bottles, and was so much benefitted by it that I purchased four more from Messrs, Northcut & Johnson, which has almost entirely relieved me. I feel like a new person and can do all of my own housework. Before I took the S. S. S. my life was a burden, as my entire person was covered with sores, and in this miserable condition I did not care to live. I had tried every known

I did not care to live. I had tried every known remedy, and my case was generally regarded as incurable. I had been treated by the best physicians to no avail I most heartily recommend Swift's Specific to the afflicted.

Messrs. Northeut & Johnson, merchants at Acworth, say: We know Mrs. Elizabeth Baker personally; we are familiar with her case. She is highly esteemed in this community.

Rheumatism Twenty Years.

I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for twenty years, at times with almost intolerable pain. I had the best medical treatment, and took all sorts of remedies, but without relief. Being reduced almost to a skeleton, and not being able to walk even with crutches, I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it acted like a charm, and I am to-day entirely relieved. Have thrown away my crutches, and am'in excellent health. I believe Switt's Specific will cure the worst cases of rheumatism. MRS. EZRA MERSHORN.

Macon, Ga., August 4, '84. GEORGE WINSHIP. Rheumatism [for Forty Years.

Thomson, Ga., August 16, 1884.—I used three bottles of your Swift's Specific for a forty years' standing case of rheumatism. After taking three bottles I was able to plow. I consider it a God send to the afflicted

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FINE FURNITURE

I Have now in Stock such a Display of Furniture of all

The Very Latest Styles

As was never shown in the South. I literally defy the country to surpass me in these Goods. This week I will offer

Special Inducements

And therefore extend a cordial invitation to everyone to come in and see just what I have.

A visit will repay you. I have some of the handsomest things to be

FOUND IN THE WORLD.

Have Taken Special Pains to Make my

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I HAVE MORE SPACE THAN EVER, AND CERTAINLY

The Most Attractive Goods. DON'T FAIL

To come in and see for yourselves. Remember that I wil

Astonish you in Prices.

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As an evidence that we are on the right track, we have been doing business about two years and from the earnings so far have set aside a ten (10) per cent dividend to be paid on the premiums of all annual policies written during the year 1884, and to expire during 1885. All o the commissions and perquisites at the Home Office go into the company's treasury. An economical, honest administration is our aim, and we appeal to all staunch property owners throughout the state (we do no business outside of Georgia), to give us their business, thereby enabling the company to accomplish the good work planned. The Atlanta Home's loss ratio in the state last year was the lowest among all the companies doing business in Georgia, and we hope for a similar resuut this year.

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The Constitution:

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers n the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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The new fast train on the East Tennessee and Virginia road that left: Athanta at 4:45 this morning perfects the Constitution's distributive system.

By this train the morning paper is put into Macon at 8 o'clock, in Hawkinsville by 11 o'clock, 4n Wayeross by 5 o'clock, in Jacksonville, Fla., by 8 o'clock.

Early and swift trains now carry the Daily Constitution out on every road that reaches out from Atlanta. It reaches almost every point in Georgia, and penetrates into every adjoining state on the day of publication.

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THE CONSTITUTION. Address

ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 24, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states Light rains, followed by clear colder weather winds shifting to west and north, higher barometer.

Loun Colembon's daughter has conviced her father and her brother that she has a head of her own and knows how to transact her own business.

In his annual report the third assistant postmaster general, Mr. A. D. Hazen, asks for an increase of \$140,000 in the annual appropriation. He puts the decrease of receipts last year, caused by the reduction of postage,

WHITELAW REID takes the joke seriously concerning his chances for the United States senatorship from New York, and writes a letter declining lit. It is too bad to trifle thus with the sensibilities of the man in the tall tower.

THE condemnation of Blaine's Augusta speech by ex-Senator Brace, the leader of colored men in the United States, is a remarkable indication of the deep mistake the late candidate has made. Mr. Blaine will soon be rated at his real value as a mere ward

NEW ORLEANS has forwarded a resolution to Philadelphia asking for the exhibition of independence bell at the cotton exposition Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, has officially requested the city councils to enact such legislation as will enable him to comply

THE remarks of the Brunswick Appeal called out by certain reports connected with the late fire in that city, are calculated to show that there is no danger of the colored man failing in his duty. It is noted that they were promptly at their places and did good work in saving property, one of them losing his life.

Ar the First Baptist church yesterday Dr Hawthorne preached on "The Sabbath was Made for Man." At the Second Baptist Dr McDonald's discourse was on "Christ the Teacher." At Trinity Dr. Kendall's subject was "God's Mercies for Three Years." At the First Methodist Dr. Havrison preached from the text "Unto Me is Given all Power in Heaven and in earth." At St. Philip.s Mr. Stringfellow preached from thetext "Go In Peace." At St. Luke's Mr. Blackwith's text was "They Need not Depart, Give Ye Them to Eat." At the First Presbyterian Dr. Barnett spoke on the 'Parable of the

EDITOR HALSTEAD'S FEROCITY. Lightly and blithely the other day we called attention to the fact that the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, a popular and substantial exponent of the views of the people of that city, had for several months been alluding to the people of the south as murderers, assassins, rebels and traitors. Such epi thets as these appeared to be the natural accompaniment of the ridiculous Blaine campaign, but they appear to have been less the result of the campaign itself than of the rancorous and prejudiced attitude of Editor Halstead himself, who has never, since the day of Blaine's defeat, ceased to whirl his tin tomahawk above his head and perform the war dance. The spectacle is an amusing one, but somewhat monotonous, and we were led by frequent contemplation of it to suggest that if the people of the south are really as black as Editor Halstead paints them, if they are really murderers, assassins, rebels and traitors, it is a little singular that the respectable merchants and business men of Cincinnati should be engaged in a somewhat laborious but well-planned attempt to trade and barter and dicker with them.

This matter has attracted attention in other quarters, and in some sections of Alabama it has been taken very seriously. There is no doubt that the serious view is the correct one, though THE CONSTITUTION has not. as yet, taken that view. But the matter has attracted unusual attention among those interested, so much so, that the Cincinnati En quirer, after entering an indignant protest egainst the course of Editor Halstead, sent its reporters to various merchants of the city, who were outspoken in condemnation of the attempt of the Commercial Gazette to keep alive the fires of sectional hate and preju-

Editor Halstead was prompt to make com ment on the remarks of the Enquirer and the protests of the business men; but it seems to us that he wilfully and deliberately

the protests of the Enquirer and of certain merchants of ('incinnati, is an attempt to ompel the business men of Cincinnati to regulate their political opinions according o the susceptibilities of the solid southern boss politicians." The point that Editor Halstead makes, in fine, is that those people of Cincinnati who desire to call a truce to the bloody shirt business, and to put an end to the blind and impotent rage of partisan editors and politicians, are merely seeking an opportunity to cringe and fawn at the feet of the south, and otherwise humiliate themselves for the sake of a few dollars. He charges—and charges boldly—that the busi-ness men who expressed themselves in disapproval of the Commercial Gazette's course are guilty of what he calls "white niggerism," whatever that may be, and he adds that "white niggerism" is not even good for the pocket. "More than that," he says eloquent ly, "when the 'Avengers of Appomattox, the unmasked and exulting kuklux,' were riding through the south land, it is improper to maintain that the election of the democratic candidate by a scratch in one state could not have happened if it had not been for the disfranchisement of millions of American citizens by terrorism and legalized tricks in the uthern states."

We reproduce the foregoing elegant extract not for the purpose of exhibiting a peculiarly fresh and raw specimen of Editor Halstead's animus, but for the purpose of calling his attention to the fact that he has ignored the real point at issue. That point is, not whether the merchants and business men of Cincinnati shall truckle to the 'Avengers of Appomettor the unmasked and exulting kuklux, for the sake of a few paltry dollars, but whether even for the sake of the filthy lucre that there must be in the business they can afford to traffic with neurderers, assassins, rebels and traitors. We fear this is a matter the merchants of Cincinnati will have to settle without the aid of the ferocious editor of the Commercial Ga-

A VERY IMPORTANT REPORT. One of the very best acts of Governor Mc laniel's administration was the appointment f Dr. W. F. Westmoreland as physician to be penitentiary. Dr. Westmoreland acepted this office at pecuniary sacrifice. He went into the work it entailed as a labor of ove. The results of his first year's service, are epitomized in an annual report, elaborate, omprehensive and able, just laid on our desk.

The report shows that out of 1,630 convicts there have been thirty eight deaths during the year, divided as follows:

LESSEES.	No, Conviets.	No. deaths by acute disease No. deaths by accident.	Total deaths.
Dade Coal Co	470	2	2
B. G. Lockettas Co	280	19 1	20
W. B. Lowe & Co	228	3 2	5
Captain T. J. Jones	241	4 3	7
James M. Smith	100	1 1	2
Marietta and N. Georgia road	200	2	0.4
Total	1,639	29 9	35

Dr. Westmoreland believes that all the camps are now in excellent condition, and It is impossible to calculate the length of that the death-rate for the coming year will be very much smaller than for the year reabove. His opinion is death-rate ought be less than half what it is, and thinks that under the present system it may go down to that percentage for next year. He states that before this year the deaths have not been accurately reported. On one occasion he found that his list of the convicts at a camp was larger by three than the actual list, and that unreported deaths accounted for the difference. He considers the Dade county coal company's camp the model camp of his knowledge. With 470 convicts, there ha snot been a death from acute disease during the whole year. There was on death by accident and one by malignant disease. To the immense vegetable garden attached to this camp, more than to anything else he attributes the healthfulness of the convicts. There are seventy acres in vegetables, from which 1,600 bushels of onions alone were stored for use besides those used in summer. A great majority of the deaths and almost the whole of the sickness among the convicts, comes from the lack of abundant vegetables. Most of the camps are situated where land is cheap and where huge gardens, worked by the convicts, would furnish enough vegetables for the camp at at a

nominal cost. The report has but one [suggestion that the physician seems to consider seriously important. That is that the governor shall have the appointment of the local physicians for each camp. As it is, the physician is selected by the lessee whose camp he overlooks. He depends on the power of the lessee for holding his place. Dr. Westmoreland thinks this should be changed. He thinks the local physician should be held responsible for the hygiene of the camp and for the general health of the convicts, as well as for special treatment when they are sick. To do this efficiently and without embarrassment, he thinks the physician should receive his appointment from the governor and represent the state and not the lessees. Dr. Westmoreland's report is admirable. His work has been thorough. His report shows that everything is now in good shape, and that the death rate will be diminished, and the penitentiary system become as near perfect as penal systems can be made.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

The people of the south will read with interest the review of the Haytian republic, printed elsewhere. In Hayti the negro has had the fairest trial of self-government he ever will have. Nearly a century ago the blacks in Hayti rose against the whites and exterminated them. A few years later they practically extirpated the mulattoes. For more than fifty years they have had full and complete control of the government, and have been responsible for the rise or fall of the republic.

The story of that half century is a deplor able one. It shows decadence in every sense. nores the point at issue. For instance, he in industry, in business, in everything. The clares that the discussion of the matter, There has been decline in morals, in society,

Spanish domination, is now dismantled and barbarous. The negroes have reverted almost to primitive conditions. Society has become a polygamie, superstitious horde. The homes are ruins. The cities are without commerce or business. Religion has become a superstition. The citizen, when hungry, plucks a banana. If he aspires to civilized conditions, one of his wives cooks it for him in open air.

The truth is, the negro has been nowhere on earth, so happy, so prosperous, so progressive as in the southern states. Here he has found the conditions best suited to his character and his habits. No peasantry ever tilled the soil so carelessly and happily as the negroes of the southern plantation in the ante-bellum days. Those days have gone forever, and we know of none who would recall them. But among the same people and on the same plantations the negro will find his best friends and his best home. There are no better farm laborers anywhere-no better or more willing servants. There is no race question to settle. It will settle itself. All it needs is to be let alone. And especially irritating and unwise is the interference of persons who do not understand the relations between the races, and who know nothing of it except through demagogues or doctrinaires.

The Constitution is interested in seeing the nsiness affairs of Atlanta managed so that the city shall be brought up to the highest point of development. Every citizen has precisely the same interest. Let this interest move every property-owner to aid in selecting the best and most capable men to manage the affairs of the city.

THE management of our city affairs by the bes non means the highest prosperity and the mildes

T. C. CAMPBELL, the attorney who is defending himself in Cincinnati against a motion to disbar made a bold speech to the court. He challenge anyone acquainted with him, whether friend o foe, to testify that he was ever drunk, that he cheated, broke his word, committed any socicrime. - misbehaved before a court, did anything suspicious. As to the charge of packing juries he claimed that a reputation had been manufactured for him by s powerful journal which had attacked him ever week for fifteen years. He called the attention o the court to the fact that other lawyers had suffe one time the reputation of Reverdy Johnson wa o bad in Baltimore that a bonfire was made of his ibrary and his residence was burned to the groun Yet to-day his name is honored. Rulus practice by Wendell Phillips and the press, be ause he defended a man who was thought guilt, by the people of Boston. Lord Erskine was dis charged by the English nobility and pelted with lirt in the streets of London because he defende an obnoxious criminal. Should these men udged by their real characters, or by the reputs tions manufactured for them by their enemi-Mr. Campbell's case will occupy the court to-day and, perhaps, longer.

THE New York papers are getting so they have pictures of fashionable weddings. Recently one of these illustrations represented the gro kneeling with his back to the reader, thus giving a most excellent photograph of his hind-legs which, according to the rules of perspective, were at least seven hundred yards long.

Nonony has as yet proposed to give the said B F. Jones a banquet. Republicans have suddenly grown ungrateful.

THE Hon. Johney New, of Indianapolis, is engaged in giving the solid south brinjer in the conumins of his able paper The Hon, Johney New will feel better after a while.

THERE is such a general desire on the part of our ung people of both sexes to learn short-hand that a word of advice cannot fail to be appreci quired for the training of an expert stenogra as much depends upon natural skill and apxicainfinitely better than five hours a day year. It is safe to say that art cannot be mastered in one a student is lucky if he student is lucky a fair reporter in two years. At least one-fourth of e time spent in practice should be devoted to vriting slowly and forming the characters neatly

nd accurately. It would be well to make no atempt at rapid writing until the second year. out half the time should be spent in reading what was written the previous day. The young man who sticks to short-hand patiently, and i pot in too big a hurry, will very likely find in the course of two or three years that he has mastered an accomplishment of very great value.

DADDY BLAINE is always a trifle exuberant in his use of flaures. We venture to say, for instance hat the wages of negro laborers at the south are nigher than the wages of the same class of laborrs at the north.

OBSCURE papers in the west are still printing bocus telegrams about the waving of confederate class in the south in honor of Cleveland's election. It would be interesting to know why anybody in this section would wave to have a confederate flag. The union flag is good enough for us.

At the recent meeting of the New England so clety in Brooklyn, Rev. John W. Chadwick read a very interesting paper on "Witches in Salem and Elsewhere." It seems that Salem withheraft was no isolated phenomenon. It was of a piece with the doctrines and superstition everywhere main tained at that time. The early Christians believed n a personal devil. During the Dark Ages everybody believed in witchcraft. The Black Death in the fourceenth century, destroyed twenty-five millions of people, had a depressing effect upon the nervous system. In Germany in the fifteenth and six teenth centuries, 100,000 alleged witches were executed. At Treves 7,000 were burned. At Toulouse 400 perished in a single execution. In Geneva 500 were executed in three months. In England and Scotland signal atrocities followed the reformation. In this country witches were not executed at Salem alone. A tch was executed at Albany in 1700. In 1706, in Virginia, Grace Sherwood was subjected to the trial by water, that is, tied he and feet and thrown into hands pond, to float if she was a witch and to drown it she was not. The great divines of that time argued that if there was no witches then there was no God. Civilized countries have outgrown this absurd be lief, but it is worthy of mention, that in Ontario, Canada, only last week, a young man was convicted of witchcraft under an old statute. His offense consisted in predicting several railway accidents. He was sentenced to leave town or go to prison for three months. He left.

THE malignant scheme of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette for stirring up race antagonism: in the south shocks the good people of every sec-tion. The Philadelphia Times claims that Murat Halstead has been demented ever since the election, and advises his friends to give him a rest in

WHEN the stockholders of a railroad company are called on to select men to manage their property, they invariably select the best and most capable men. The same rule should hold good in the selection of men to manage the business atfairs of a city. Atlanta is a corporation, and those who own property here are stockholders in the

Now that the organs have predicted all sorts of silded violence as the result of a democratic administration, perhaps they can afford to wait and see what the result will be:

The workingmen are as vitally interested in clacing capable business men in charge of the business of the city as any other class.

WE judge from the frightened howl of the Blain latherskites that a democratic administration calculated to uncover a good deal of nastiness.

SEVENTY new lives come into existence each minute of the day, and sixty-seven come to an end The population of the world is, therefore, steadily ncreasing at the rate of three per minute, or mo han 1 500 600 each year. If this rate of increase continues, the earth will some day be too thickly opulated. But it is too early to borrow trouble that score. No man now living will ever see all this country as thickly settled as the state of New York. It is possible that this increase pulation may be seriously checked. be past war and pestilence have been very effient factors in keeping down the world's popuation, and they may be destined to nany milions of people in the future. At pre nt the population of the world is estimated at-973, of which 7,931,080 are Jews, 370,878, 6 are Chistians, and 915,724,827 heathen.

WE shall hear very little of the republican party n 1888. It is a very sick party now. It is difficult to decide whether the world is

growing better or worse as it grows older. The assertion is frequently made that we are passing

through such an epidemic of crime as was neve

known before, but this is met by the explanation that crime is now given greater publicity than was the case before the invention of the printing press. indoubtedly crime is now assuming very alarming proportions. In England of every ten thousand deaths tatistics show that about seven are the result of deaths iolence. In Ireland and France the ratio is 8 ou of 10,000, while in the United States the figure each 21 the worst showing of any civilized coun try, with the exception of Italy and Spain. With the past two years the state of New Jersey, s elebrated for its swift justice, has increased iminals at the rate of 300 per cent. Th ligious papers attribute this ate of affairs to the lowering of the standard of orality, caused in part by the rash use of the par ning power, the ostracism of discharged cor icts, trashy literature and the desire to accumu ate wealth without regard to the rights of others he whole business is ugly and perplexing; an burch and state will find their powers taxed t

EDITOR HALSTEAD claims that the merchants of incipuati who think it a sort of vile and indecenurderers and assassins, are no better than a se inveterate blackguards. There is no doubt that Editor Halstead has got on his war paint.

the utmost in dealing with it.

Accoming to "Gath" the southerners who set e in New York have succeeded to a certain exnt in remodeling society. Business, however, much greater than society in New York that ey straightway forget it and have to be taught ace again. For years the southerners have been rying to teach the New Yorkers how to advance ose, sling out their arms, dispose of their hands d feet, etc., ann now in despair they have comenced marrying them, hoping in the course time to persuade them to behave. It must not b aderstood that southerners in New York succeed account of their social gifts. It takes mea like Wilson, men who are bankers and mer hants by nature, men who have the courage and he judgment to conduct great enterprises. Such men would establish themselves anywhere,

Eviny workingman who owns property in tlanta is interested in seeing the best and most apable men in charge of the business affairs of tlanta; and every citizen is interested in seeing that the election of city officers is lifted out of the atmosphere of politics. Let the best men be put

OLD P. T. BARNUM, the humbug showman, wa strong Blaine man. He published a card just before the election stating that, if Cleveland elected and "the south got into the saddle" he would sell his property in Bridgeport for 25 per cent less than its assessed value.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANK CHANFRAU'S estate, all of which goe to his widow, is valued at \$100,000. LIEUTENANT GREELY has promised his wife that he will never go to the Arctic regions again. 's white elephant, "The Light of Asia," died at Philadelphia of lung fever last Fri-

VICTORIA's children can not see her with out special permission. An experienced old queen always knows how to take comfort. THE high-priced French cook at the Lotus elub, New York, cannot make good buckwheat

cakes, and the club is in a ferment of excitement PERE HYACINTHE presents a poverty-stricker appeaeance in Paris as he wends his way mourn

fully to his humble chape, past Notre Dame, the ormer scene of his oratorical efforts and glory.

An exchange declares that the photograph of F. C. Burnand, the editor of Panch, repre him as the most woebegone looking individual

One can gain a good idea of him by reading a copy LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is threatened with horsewhipping if ever he returns to Birming. ham, not because of his politics, but for his slanders concerning the corporation. The working men have made up their mind to it, says a corres

As far as we can see the photograph is unnecessary

pondent, and no power will save him. THE birth of a daughter to the duke of Ham ilton, after eleven years of childless matrimony, was a bitter disappointment. The duke has a complete leathing for his presumptive heir, and his chief reason for selling off his library and pic-tures was to leave as little as he could to his hated

Sixce Paul de Cassagnac, the notrious bully of Paris, has fallen heir to a fortune of \$600,000 he has forsworn duelling. When a man's life is worth expose it to the sharp end of a rapier. He begins to find life decidedly worth living, and will even put up with a little "saas" from impecunious swashbucklers, rather than cross swords with them on the field of honor. such a large amount as this io him he isn't apt to

In a private letter received by a friend in Philadelphia, a few days ago, Salvini, the distinguished actor, writing from his home at Florence said that he had intended to visit the United State this winter for pleasure, but not for business. He even got as far as Paris when he decided to relia-quish the trip Next year, however, he promises to re turn and to fill a professional engagement in our chief cities. Re will spend this winter in Florence, occupied with alterations in his theater.

A Washington correspondent says: "I can not refrain from an illusion to the sons of the late it \$100,000. The only will found was a few line on a sheet of paper which he evidently wrote be fore going to Boston. He said he gave all his pos fore going to boston. He said he gave at his pos-sessions to his wife. The paper was neither signed nor witnessed, and therefore valueless as a legal document. His sous have taken the paper and asked that its stoud be recorded as a will, as they regarded it as such, and wound be bound by it. How few heirs act in this way!"

IN GENERAL. Gusu is appreciated in an oil well .- Buffalo

In the consumption of soap per capita, the United States lead. Italy is last on the list. Collecting menus and guest cards is now

uite the rage among New York society devotees THE new steel cruiser, Atlanta, left Chester on Monday in tow of two tugs for New York where she will receive her machinery and boilers THE cataracts of the Nile are due to granits veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstone, had been unable to destroy

THE total expense of the Moody and Sankey meetings in London was £16,000, the whole having een contributed without any application for sub-THE senson for mackerel canning is now over

An immense amount has been canned, owing to the low price of the fish, and to their growing popularity as an article of food.

An exchange says that a beekeeper of Scho barie county, N. Y., who has 2,500 swarms of bees, puts them out among tarmers and pays them a rent for the pasturage of clover, buckwheat, etc. THE Pittsburg Ralway Reporter, noting the sales of southern iron in Pennsylvania and New England, predicts that if the southerners keep on

at their present rate of progression they will soon be teaching the Bostonese how to bake beans. COMPANIES that insure the lives of children in England are becoming enormously wealthy. After a few payments a large per centage of the policies are allowed to lapse, and the companies

are called upon to meet very few obligations. PROFESSOR Law, of Cornell University, recommends that in large cities there be only one slaughter house, so that all meat can be properly examined. He also favors the frequent inspection of dairies supplying milk to large cities.

THE whales of the Pacific ocean, says the Alta Californian, seems to be in love with the Pacific coast, and are hugging it very closely from San Francisco to San Diego, and are running very near to land. Hundreds of these seagoing animals, which are warm blooded and not fishes, are now within the reach of hunters of that game. BRIDGEPORTERS are still laughing at P. T.

farnum for his ante-election offer to sell all his real estate at one-third less than its value if Cleve nd was elected. How sincere was his proclama or is shown by the fact that a lot which he of red during the summer at \$40 a rod he now re ses to sell at less than \$60 a rod. MARMALADE IS now made from banana skins

in Philadelphia. An enterprising Italian has opened a factory and employs about twenty Italan boys, who gather the banana skins from the gutters and carry them to the factory, where they are washed, ground and cooked with sugar and CARLOADS of young carp are being taken every week from the propagating ponds of Washington and sent to all parts of the country. Over

9000 applications were on file at the commencement of the distribution, and they will all be supplied before Christmas. Carp is now beginning to be utilized as a food supply, and some which were cent to the New York market brought twenty-five rents a pound. Much has been said as to women physicians

n Russia, but according to a competent authority quirements and abilities they are only ablowed to treat the diseases of women and children. Even in country districts, where there is, perhaps, no male physician within fifty miles, apothecaries have been forbidden to putup a prescription ema-tating from a woman. RESPECTING the cholera which has been ra-

ing in Italy, an Italian paper for the leather rade states that tanners have enjoyed the remark able privilege of being spared from the ravages of ance privilege of being spared from the ravages of this dreadful plague, and that in all towns where tan-yards existed the epidemic was of a far less virulent or contagious character. It has been proved that streets where there are tanneries have been altogether spared, white other parts of the town were terribly visited by the cholera. It is therefore supposed that tan or tanning extracts have proved a valuable preventive against this fearful disease.

THE foundations of the first public cremaory, near the city of New York, have lately been rected, and the corner stone was be laid vednesday, November 19. The site of the estabsliment is in the somewhat depressing suburb of Lake City, L. I., which has a conspicuous eleva ion called Mount Olivet, where the new buildng, which is to be in the form of a Greek temple will dominate the neighborhood. Brick and mar will dominate the neighborhood. Bries and ma ble are to be used in constructing this sacrificle structure, which is to be provided with an and parium for funeral services above the four retor for incineration. The cost of reducing a subjec-to ashes will be \$35, and the proprietors of the o ashes will be \$35, and the proprietors of the rematory expect to derive additional income from the lease of niches on the walls of the audi-orium, arranged for mortuary urns

ELECTRICITY'S DEADLY WORK.

What a Man Tried to Do in Mexico and the Result.

From the Two Republies.

A shocking tragedy occurred on Sunday night

in the Zacalo, where the beautiful concert pavilion has been erected for the festivities of All Saint and All Souls' days. One life wss lost and three men were so seriously injured that life in their case was despaired of. It was a case of peculiar interest. A man known

es Panteleon Estrada, a worker in guitars, tying stone to the end of an ordinary wire, threw it ever the electric wire. Estrada immediately fell cad in his tracks. The contact of the two wires killed him. A policeman standing by and a street ar conductor had much of their elothing burned off and were themselves so seriously injured that their lives tremble in the bilance. The electric current affected others, also, more or less.

The scene succeeding the tragedy was demoralizing. For a moment the dumb terror of seeing strong men totter and fall as if struck by some invisible hand, held the crowd spell-bound. Succeeding the terrorized apathy came a wild rush for life. Fortunately exits were plentiful, and to hat was due the fact that many were not stamped o death. s Panteleon Estrada, a worker in guitars, tving

hat was due the fact that many were not stamped o'death.

John Herbert, of the electric light company, mounted a ladder with a silk handkercaief in hand to remove the wire thrown by the unfortunate Estrada. The rain was failing heavily at the time, but he did not notice that the handkerchief was becoming damp. He applied it to the wire to remove it and received hinself a severe shock that threw him from the ladder, Failing to the stone pavement his head was cut open. He will recover, nowever.

The police believe that Estrada represented a gang of pickpockets and theves, and that his object in throwing the wire was to extinguish the electric lights and give his pals a chance to operate. Whether that is so or not is not known for he who could have told has had his lips burned to silence.

Musical Note.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The kazoo is the latest infernal machine that has found its way into civilization. It consists of a cylindrical piece of red wood, with perforated tin trimmings, and its utility is derived, from the tin trimmings, and its utility is derived, from the fact that "it can play any tune without a teacher." The breath of any healthy boy projected into one of its perforations produces a wild, weird sound; and, as the expansive mobil of the youth incorporates in its sweep the other openings of the late, there is a combination of noises that denifies competition. It is said that its discordant mutterings outdo the melodic miracles of Orpheus. The ferine serenader that starties the stars in dead of night panses in the midst of a cate waul at the sound of kaszoo, and presently retires in a state of discomfiture and terror: the boards of the back fence warp and the nails thereof have the headache; and the acme of its melody will banish freekles from a sun burned face,

The Colored People.

From the Columbia, S. C., Register. The colored people have all the time charge their former owners with having turned their backs on them when slavery was at an end. Whether this be so or not, many colored people believe it. Now comes the time for the whites to offer the colored people the olive branch; to show their willingness to let by-gones be by-gones, and freely to recognize the great and good policy between the races, "to live and let five." We pretend not to see the end of the great question of our section. It is irought with unfold difficulties. We only see that when the responsibility is fully brought ho me to the white people of the south, they must strive to forget that the colored people were once their slaves. They must show themselves just, generous, forbearing and willing to wait for results. And the colored people, what can we say to them by way of advice that they will accept in good part? Only this: Do not reject the overtures of the whites. Meet them half way. Remember we have got to live with each other. We see more of each other and more of each other? Saults than we see of other pupile and other people's faults. Above all things, let the colored people remember that whilst one is at the foot of the ladder it is neither profitable nor proper to spe being on the topmost round. He who carries his head among the stars when he has to trudge a lowly strand, will find himself rather in the gutter for his pains than on the house-top. their willingness to let by-gones be by-gones, and

The Knell Has Struck-The Dude Mast Go From the New York Tribune. The knell of destiny has struck, and the dude

must go. The same cosmic principle which folded away in the archives of geologic history the once agile ichthyosaurus and the ferocious trilobite has clutched in its resistless embrace this sweet, young species of the genius homo, and is slowly wrap species of the genus mono, and is slowly with ping it in the cements of tradition. Even as a suppy, verdant fern, plucked by some gentle maid in summer rambles, and pressed with care in her red-lined "Evengeline," but forgotten amid the ensuing gayeties of social life, the fair short lived, emende bued dude will soon pass into oblivion. Verily, all fiesh is grass.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE. The New Inland Sea Discovered [Near Que-

T. G. B., Scottsboro, Ala.: Can you give meny information concerning the inland_sea said to have been discovered in Canada? It is Lake Mistossini, about 250 miles from uebec. It has always appeared on the map as a little speck, but it is now discovered to be as large as Lake Superior. It wast extent appears to have been long known to the Hudson's bay co any, who controlled its nearer shores, and kept he secret that they might monopolize the fur rade of its further regions. Two expeditions are now exploring it, one of which had gone when heard from, 140 miles and found the ake still expanding and apparently boundle It literally swarms with fish and fur-bearing a mals-is interspersed with islands-freezes solid n January and breaks up in June. Its limits will not be defined until next year. Indians live or

Cholera in New York. -

s borders, who never heard of whisky, are of

Subscriber, Newman, Ga.: How many times has cholera visited New York, and what was the morality? In 1832, 3,513 deaths; 1849, 5,071 deaths; 1851, 2,509 leaths: 1866, 1,137 deaths.

Subjects for Debate.

ine physique, and live the wildest of lives

H. M. D., Atlanta, Ga.: Please give me three good two-sided subjects for debate. Protection vs. free trade, universal suffrage and apital punishment afford room for argument on both sides.

Civil Service. A. P. S., Griffin, Ga.: When did the civil service July 16, 1883.

An Educational Qualification. J. C. B., Greenville, S. C.: What states have an ducational qualification for voters? In Massachusetts and Connecticut voters must be able to read and write.

How He Made His Fortune.

W. H. P., Griffin, Ga., November 21st.—Did Fred Archer, the English jockey, make his fortune iding or betting on horses he rode? Archer is said to be worth near a half million ollars. He made his money riding. His income as a jockey has been from \$35,000 to \$10,000 a year for the past five years. From 1875 to 1882 inclu Lorillard gave him \$5,000 for riding Iroquois in the Derby. Last season he grode 210 winners and made in fees over \$50,000.

L. F., Atlanta G. L. F., Atlanta, Ga., November 23.—I see in o-day's paper that there are a half million volmes in the congressional library at Washington. a not that the largest library in the world?

No. There are four larger. The Imperial library t Paris with 1,084,000 volumes, the Royal lib in Munich with 818,100 volumes, library of the Eritish museum in London with 615,000 volumes and the Royal library in Berlin with 510,000 volomes. The next largest are: Imperial library in St. Petersburg, and the Imperial library in Copenbagen, with about 480,600 each.

One Makes Criminals and the Other Punishes Them.

Subscriber, Rome, Ga.: I see frequent allusious to the 'Police Gazette' in English periodicals. Do they refer to "New York Police Gazette"." No, the Police Gazette is published in London by the English government and distributed grauitously. It is a semi-weekly and contains lists stolen property, discriptions of suspected offenders and deserters of the army and navy. It is a most Valuable adjunct to their admirable detective sys-

The Pensions of the Union Soldiers.

Cracker, Wedowee, Ala.: What is the amount of pensions paid to the union soldiers, and how many soldiers draw them?

At the close of last year there were 322,756 pensioners. Of these 221,068 are army and navy invalids, 78,170 are widows, children and dependnt relatives of dead soldiers. There are 3,898 survivors of the war of 1812, and 19,628 widows of survivors of that war. The pensions average \$106 each, and \$56,908,867 was paid out last year in salaries, pensions and arrearages. There was added ast year 34,000 pensioners, and 19,000 died aud were taken off the lists, leaving a net gain of 15,000 pensioners. Since 1861, 927,000 soldiers have applied for pensions, and 545,130 have been granted.

We Don't Know, But Would Like to Know.

L. N. T., Chattanooga, Tenn.: What is the in of the term "Johanie," as applied to the lers of the late confederate army? We do not know. Some one says it was because the johnny cake was their staple bread food. If any one knows a better reason we should like to

He Backed Out, Of Course.

T. A. P., Fayetteville, N. C.: I noticed just be-fore the election that P. T. Barnum the showman, hed published a card off-ring to sell his property in Bridgeport at 25 per cent less than its assessed value, if Cleveland was elected. Did he really publish such a card. He did. He said that Cleveland's election would

'put the south in the saddle," and it would the "pension rebel soldiers and demand pay for slave. That he would sell his property at 25 per cent le than its assessment. After the election, called on to make his word good, he said from more careful reading of the papers he was satisfied the results he had predicted would not com about, and he backed out. The prince of humbugs never did a scurvier trick than this.

Our Circulating Medium. J. N. H., Cartersville, Ga.: How much money is here in this country per capita? there in this country per capita?

Just \$36.40. More than in any other country except France, which has \$52,85 per capita.

Josh Billings. Reader, Thomson, Ga.: Howold is Josh Billings? Sixty-eight. He has been writing basily for twenty-five years. His real name is Henry W

From the New York World.

The city of Cincinnati, having built a railroad to the south, in the hope of attracting southers trade, must be highly entertained by the famous abuse now being poured out upon that section by the Commercial Greater, The burden of the sore by disappointed C. G. is "the rebel yell." It as sumes that the election of Cheveland means the payment of the "rebel" confederate soldiers, the payment of the "rebel" for the slaves and the inter and complete when the complete soldiers and the inter and complete the confederate soldiers. confederate soldiers, the payment chels" for the slaves and the utter and c

Blundering Burchard.

'Twas apt alliteration's artful aid
That bothered bungling Buenard's beely brain;
He tried to tinker with a temporal trade,
And blundered into beating Brother Blaine.
Then learned what sate proposes for magazines Who grow enthusiastic and hysterical.

Accustomed, from the pulpits lofty perch Where none may question his decrees, to 5
The blessings and the curses of the church, The reation's morals he essayed to mend, Bepraising Blaine with such extreme verbos is could be equaled but by his pomposity.

He thought his speech was splendid, to be sure, Ordained of old the public ear to fill, Perhaps in after ages to condure, As sore republicans expect it will; But disappointed candidates are crifical when elergymen descend to things political.

"Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"—oh!
I The neat alliteration charmed his ear.
And how on earth could tongling Euchard know
That it would cost his darring cause so dear?
All three were so opposed to his morality.
That he condemned them as a vile totality.

And then, the time-the wretched time-he choose, Just when the heated and intense campaign Approached the dreaded crisis of its close! Twas fun for bim, but death to Brother Blaine, Who felt that naught was needed then to urge a

To kill on sight that most preposterous clersyman.

And now they pour on his devoted head
The valls of their concentrated woo,
And vainly wish that he had long been dead
Before he was inspired to serve them so.
Thus do they all, admitting his sincerity,
Send him to Coventry with great lerity.

THE CONVICTS.

Continued from Eirst Page.

rse to be pursued to promptly strat hest course to be pursued to prompty strain the pest. You at once took steps to have the startested. The principal keeper, Captain's visited the camp in person and remained visited the camp in person and remained with the suggestions as diet and other bygienic measures were beinged out properly. He did not storaut the daily, or as often as was necessary, saw that daily, daying to the camp such beed are the startest of the camp such the daily daying to the camp such teed are the startest of daily, or as often as was necessary, saw tha was shipped to the camp such food—prin fresh beef and succelent vegetables—as needed by the convicts. The scourge was pily arrested; no more died after the two mentioned, and in three or four weeks the had returned to its former healthy cond since the disappearance of this outburst of snothing unusual as to the health of the cam occurred.

ocurred.
There were five deaths at this camp as foll typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 2; burns 2.
This also is Lowe's camp. The convicts are cying lime rock and burning lime. There we deaths. The average number of convicts was CAMP DUBOIS. At this camp there were 32 convicts an

deaths. CAMP BOLTON. This is one of Lowe's camps. There were 75 viets at the camp from April to October 2tth,

none died.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA. MARIETTA AND NORTH CROBELIA.

At the camps of this road there were about convicts and only two deaths—one from diar and one from pheumonia.

At this camp there were 60 convicts and deaths, as follows: Acetics, 1; unknown, 1; sumption, 1; sunstroke, 1.

At this camp there were sixty convicts a At this camp there were twenty-one coud no deaths.

At this camp there were forty convicts

deaths.

CAMPS NEAR ATLANTA.

At Grant's comp, near West End, which we continued on the first of May, there were one dred and fifty conviets, and three deaths, lows: Pneumonia I, apoplexy I, iail few CAMP AT BIG TUNNEL.

At this camp, on the East Tonnessee, Vi and Georgia railroad, there were about fits about two months, and no deaths occurred, CAMP officers, which belong to Hon. Jam Smith, there was an average of 100 convicts only two deaths, one from ovarian tumor an other from a guishot wound.

A SUMMARY.

other from a guishot wound.

A SUMARY.

From these figures the following facts are ed: Out of 470 the Dade coal company lost of 250 Leckett & company lost 20; out W. B. Lowe lost 5; out of 211 Grant & Jame 7; out of 100 James M. Smith lost 2; and c 200 the Marietta and North Georgia railro 2; making a total of 38 deaths in the entity tentiary from January 1st to October 24th.

HE COULDN'T HELP IT. An Irishman Hugging all the Ladies of

Street.
Boston, November 23.—"The ladies BOSTON, November 23,—"The ladies oughfare," as Winter street is called radiant with the fair sex yesterday. A ladies were out shopping, hurrying frostore to another culling dry good bees gathering honey. While scene of activity was in gress a good sized, closely man from bridge walked back and forth on the safe watching the ladies. Seek a walked watching the ladies. Soon a well woman went by and he caught her an

waist, hugging her until she screan this he let her go. In a few minutes lady was treated in a similar manu escaped and ran into a store, nearly from fright.

Inspector Knox saw this, and when than five minutes the Cambridge attacked a third lady, taking her ne her feet, he was at once and taken to the statio where he gave his name as Patric Coughey. He said he was fifty years and a married man with two children.

Coughey. He said he was fifty years and a married man with two childres stated that he was having a little fun, an hugging the ladies because they looked bandsome he could not help it.

"When I saw them going by, all purty in ribbons and posies," said he, "I had such a desire to the lovely cratures that I had to If they knew how much comfort it gaknow they could not blame me for act did."

He was arraigned for assault and this afternoon, pleaded guilty and was the house of correction for six months. Declaring a Quarantine.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., November Harrison county board of health has quarantine proclamation against vess ing from Europe, leaving the period

tion to Dr. Muiray, quarantine surge HOW A MAN UNDRESSES.

The Process Described by One Who Sample of the Whole Sex. When a man is fully attired for app the street in mild weather his figure, or face, neck and hands, is concealed by ticles of wearing apparel, which, for each be classed as follows: Overwear vest, pants, suspenders and shoes; unecktie, collar, cuis, shirt, undershi socks, suspenders, and a handkerchief with. To secure these things against the streets neither strings nor pins are ions slone serving the purpose. Propo ing, the man's outfit is not yet complet to carry with him a watch and chain book, lead-peneil, knife, matches, too small change, clgars, comb, bills,paid a memoranda, car-tickets, commission marshal or deputy sheriff, and letters private or a business nature, or both, in which to carry this assortment he pockets, distributed as follows: In the outside breast, inside breast, the tails, and one for vest, upper and lower on each outside one inside: pants, two side, two his watch-pocket. The pencil and watch articles that are consigned to establish the rest of the things are scattered h. and. can only be found with a scare while the attire fits compactly, it is a place by whalebones, canvased boards, and therefore, every movement freedow.

Particularly as to their general ap he streets, men are notably careless Particularly as to their general at the streets, men are notably careless position of the pieces on retiring to and the variety of customs in this great as the number of places in the they can be thrown. Adam cannot ted in this category, because his wardited, and, furthermore, if unable to in the morning he had only to step to tree and pull an entire new sunt from the contraint.

Vork was all in on The Enquirer ings since, and the staff was gathered half, in the third story, when conver on the methods of undressing. Said

hell, in the third story, when conveon the methods of undressing. Sai marshal reporter: "Til tell you had the time I get to the head of the sand cost are unbuttoned. Going in give my shin a drive against a low ind say d—n. This occurs every year. I've told mother time and ag io dischape that gid. I strike a ma too evertastingly late. Next I sait in the table in the corner, and shed my on the fofa. Standing in front of the finding my colur and the, let down in and then lesuing forward naised in rubbing my hand under it, won oughtn't get shaved in the morniover one shoulder I unbutton then the morniover one shoulder I unbutton the finding my right paw over the often and drop her on the floor shift comes next. That g inside out before I with it. Did you evernotice that it top button how liable you are to whem you get the down, tails in the all the first the said of the tand take off my shoes. Loosenin stard up, and shove them down band then, sitting down sgain. I either side and continue the they lie on the floor like a Then I make a sweat socks, and when they sick at the hook like a pair of mitts. I am all put out the light, miss the bed by dark, get there finally, turn in, am y assignment will be to-morrow." "Tik about dressing," chimed in position the flift story! When he got out he fifted the top the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the said of the term and the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the continue the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the said of the continue the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the said of the continue the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the said the continue the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the said the continue the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the was her was a sure of the said the continue the continue the flift story! When he got out he was her was a sure of the was her was a sure of the said the said the was her was a sure of

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Subjects for Debate. free trade, universal suffrage and fent afford room for argument on

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Our Circulating Medium. 6.40. More than in any other country ex-

Josh Billings. Thomson, Ga.: How old is Josh Billings? eight. He has been writing basily for five years. His real name is Henry W

Abusing the South.

y of Cincinnsti, having built a railroad in the hope of attracting southern ith, in the hope of attracting southers is the highly entertained by the famous viding poured out upon that section by servial Gazette. The burden of the sore-binded C. G. is "the rebel yell." It asked the election of Cleveland means the of the "rebel debt," the pensioning of tensite soldiers, the payment of the or the slaves and the utter and complete on of the government of the United the crazy people who are at the head of mercial Gazette should be calmed with

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THE CONVICTS.

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There were five deaths at this camp as follows! there were five deaths at this camp as follows! the death of the camp as follows! This also is Lowe's camp. The convicts are quarging lime rock and burning lime. There were no deaths. The average number of convicts was 25.

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MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA.

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At the camps of this road there were about 200 convicts and only two deaths—one from diarrhous and one from pheumonia.

At this camp there were 60 convicts and four deaths, as follows: Acetics, 1; unknown, 1; consumption.1; sunstroke, 1.

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At this camp there were twenty-one convicts At this camp there were forty convicts and no deaths.

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At Grant's camp, near West End, which was discontinued on the first of May, there were one hundred and filty convicts, and three deaths, as follows: Freumonia 1, apoplexy 1, iall fever 1.

At this camp, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, there were about fifty constout two months, and no deaths occurred.

At these camps, which belong to Hon. James M. Smith, there was an average of 100 convicts, and only two deaths, one from ovarian tumor and the other from a gunshot wound.

From these figures the following facts are gleaned: Out of 470 the Bade coal company lost 2; out of 226 W.B. Lowe lost 5; out of 241 Grant & James lost 7; out of 100 the Marietta and North Georgia railroad lost 2; making a total of 38 deaths in the entire penitentary from January 1st to October 24th.

HE COLLI DNIT, HELB, LT.

HE COULDN'T HELP IT.

Bosten, November 23.—"The ladies thoroughfare," as Winter street is called, was radiant with the fair sex yesterday. All the ladies were out shopping, hurrying from one store to another culling dry goods like bees gathering honey. While this seeme of activity was in progress a good sized, ciderly man from Cambridge walked back and forth on the sidewalk watching the ladies. Soon a well-dressed woman went by and he caught her around the waist, hugging her until she screamed. At this he let her go. In a few minutes a young lady was treated in a similar manner. She escaped and ran into a store, nearly fainting Street.

ed and ran into a store, nearly fainting r Knox saw this, and when in less ospector Knox saw this, and when in less in five minutes the Cambridge citizen cheed a third lady, taking her nearly off feet, he was at once arrested taken to the stationhouse, the he gave his name as Patrick Meghey. He said he was fifty years of age a married man with two children. He could be they looked so give the ladies because they looked so give the ladies because they looked so hugging the ladies because they looked so

largeing the ladies because they looked so landsome he could not help it.

"When I saw them going by, all purty in ribbons and posies," said he, "I had such a desire to hug the lovely cratures that I had to do it. If they knew how much comfort it gave me I know they could not blame me for acting as I did."

He was arraigned for assault and battery

TAV ST. LOUIS, Miss., November 23.—The

quarantine proclamation against vessels arriving from Europe, leaving the period of detention to Dr. Murray, quarantine surgeon. HOW A MAN UNDRESSES.

The Process Described by One Who is a Fair Sample of the Whole Sex. When a man is fully attired for appearance on the street in mild weather his figure, omitting the face, neck and hands, is concealed by fourteen ar ticles of wearing apparel, which, for convenience, can be classed as follows: Overwear-hat, coat, vest, pants, suspenders and shoes; underwearnecktie, collar, cuffs, shirt, undershirt, drawers, socks, suspenders, and a handkerchief to top off with. To secure these things against falling in the streets neither strings nor pins are used, but

ions slone serving the purpose. Properly speakto carry with him a watch and chain, a pocket book, lead-pencil, knife, matches, toothpicks, keys, small change, eigars, comb, bills, paid and unpaid, memorande, car-tickets, commission as deputy marshal or deputy sheriff, and letters of either a private or a business nature, or both. For places in which to carry this assortment he has fifteen pockets, distributed as follows: In the coat, fiveoutside breast, inside breast, two in the tails, and one for car-tickets; vest, upper and lower on each outside breast, and one inside; pants, two side, two hip, and one watch-pocket. The pencil and watch are the only articles that are consigned to established pockets; the rest of the things are scattered h. w., and c., and can only be found with a search warrant. While the attire fits compactly, it is not held in place by whalebones, cauvased boards, or steel bands, and therefore, every movement is one of freedom.

freedom.

Farticularly as to their general appearance on the streets, men are notably careless in their disposition of the pieces on retiring for the night, and the variety of customs in this respect is as treat as the number of places in the room where they can be thrown. Adam cannot fairly be placed in this casegory, because his wardrobe was limited, and, furthermore, if unable to find his dust in the morning he had only to step to the nearest treach.

the morning he had only to step to the nearest bree at d pall an entire new suit from the closest bree at d pall an entire new suit from the closest bree at d pall an entire new suit from the closest bree at d pall an entire new suit from the closest brench.

Nork was all in on The Enquirer a few mornings since, and the staft was gathered in Dynamite hall, in the third story, when conversation turned on the methods of undressing. Sail the departy mershall reporter: "I'll tell you how I do it. By the time I get to the head of the stairs my vest and coat me unbuttoned. Going into the room I give my shin a drive against a low reeking chair, and say d—n. This occurs every hight in the year. I've told mother time and again she ought to discharge that girl. I strike a match when It's too everlishingly late. Next I sail my hat over on the table in the corner, and shed my cout and vest on the sofs. Standing in front of the glass I take off my collar and tie, let down my suspenders, and then leaning forward raised my chin, and intiling my hand under it, wonder whether I oughth't get shaved in the morning. Reaching over one shoulder I unbutton the shirt, then sending my right paw over the other shoulder I grab on with both hands and pull it over my bead and drop her on the floor. The undershirt comes next. That gets skinned inside out before I get through with it. Did you ever notice that if you forget the top button how hable you are to hang yourself when you get the thing upside down, tails in the air out of reach? Next I inspect my muscles in the glass. I'm getting great muscle. If the night-shirt's handy, that goes on next. If it ain't, it doem't. Then I sit down on the side of the bed, bend over, and take off my shoes. Loosening my pauts, I stard up, and shove them down below the knees, and then, sitting down again. I put a hand on either side and continue the shoring until they lie on the floor like a pair of mulfs. Then I make a sweak on the socks, and then they stick at the heel I tear them. The drs wers I strip

caming for any of said felters please say "advertised" and name the date.

A—Miss Sallie A Allen, Sallie Alexander.

B—Martha Boytt, Birdie Bariey, Miss S D Bradfield, Lou Baley, Miss Allie Baker, Viney Beard, Elise Bentie, Miss G M Berry, Miss E M Bennett, Lucinda Bird, Etta Bibb, L L Bird, Sailie Bomar, Etta Boatricht, Mra A B Bronson, Laura A Brown.

C—Ann C Crawford, Cora S Carter, Louise Cameron, Mary Carter, Fannie Carter, Vida Childress, Mrs S H Cottou, Ann S Coleman, Mrs Clark.

D—F R Draper, Anna Daniel, Elion M Dukes.

E—Lizzle Eberhardt, Louise Bugless.

F—Caroline Freeman, Mrs S Freesaan, Maggie Freeman, Carrie Flowers.

G—Maggie Gallagher, Bettie A Gayle, Emmie Gormon, Hester Green, Fannie Gleason, Nan Gibson, Mary Goodrich, Lizzie Golden.

H—B H Hall, Minnie Hamilton, Ounie Harlson, Sophie Haines, Sarah Jane Hill, Mrs M H Hill, Caro Heard, Lizzle Hobbs, Lizzle Hunnicutt, Caroline Hitson.

J—G G Sash Jackson, Lizzle L James, Ruby

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending Nov. 22, 1884. Persons calling for any of said letters please say "adver-tised" and name the date.

Ann V Jones.

K-Mrs S J Known.

L-Mrs E J Latimer, Cora Lewis, Mrs L J Leckie,
Mrs Ellen Lindsay. Miss Annie Long, Ann Lumpkin, Miss Mattle Limsden, Grulda Lions.

M-Mary Manshall, Julia Martin, Nannie Manning, Nettie Mayes, Jennie Mitchell, Susie L Mims,
M J MeGhee, Mary McDonough.

N-Katte Night. --Katte Night.
--William Pace, Laura Page, Fannie Palmer, 2;
rissa Pratt, Miss Nannie Palmer, Dolly Pearson,
ce Phillips, Mrs W H Phillips, Sarah Pollan,
ma Potts, Jennie Porter, Mary Priod, 2.
--Fmeline Reid, Levenia Robinson, Miller
olisson.

bluson.

Mattle Smith, Mary Smith, Maud Stovall, unie Sloan, Celester Simms, 2: Javine Simmons, anne Lumpkin, Meria Spins, Patsy Stegall, Mindon Sweat, Mary Stevens, Mrs A E Stephenson, unia Schogartz.

nie N Sweat, Mary Stevens, Mrs A. E. Stephenson, Annie Schwartz.

T-Mrs D E. Thompson. Sarah Foles, Amanda Thomas, Mamie Thomas, Mrs Carrie Tucker.

V-Mary A. Valentine, Annie Venable.

W-Annie Ward, Alice Wail, Mrs S. T. Ward, Mary Walker, Anderson W recustraw, Manna Wim-pey, Emma Wright, Menerva Wilson, Roland Widow, Alice Wilson, Eunice Williams, A. J. Wil-liams, Lizzie Williams, Mrs M. C. Williams.

A-D H Acrey, P F Anderson, M J Anderson, A—D H ACTEY, PF Anderson, M J Anderson, ark Armstrong.

B—P Burrow, M A Barrett, Henry Battle, C A lackburn. George W Bates, General Cuilen Battle, C R Berksdale, M M Brannon, John R Barnes, N Bresiord, E Boyd, W G Brantley, Thomas S Bean, ames Beckley, Musgrow Bennett, F M Boggus, G / Erice, A L Roswell, J B Brooks, J C Bowdens, B Booker, Franklin Block, John B Brooks, William Burnley, Mr Burrell, J C Bryant, C R Brown.

C—B C Callaway, J C Carter, J T Caldwell, Bendy Crane, Vouch Carry, Ralph K Carson, H T hrist, W w Coleman, J Cowley, W H Crompton, elix Coblins, S A Connally, J Churn, Ohverlark W W Clark.

hrief, W. W. Goleman, J. Cowley, J. Churn, Oliver Felix Coblins, S. A. Connally, J. Churn, Oliver Clark W. W. Clark.

D. James Daniel, Deroy Davidson, Witston Davis, H. B. Dickharton, Wilson Dozier, H. M. Dun-cen, D. E. Dusger, J. A. Duls, W. D. Durdin, Peter Dy-son, T. H. Dyer, L. A. Depon.

E. John Egan, E. A. Euckson, John B. Eaton, J. B. Everett, R. A. Ellis, F. Erby, Walter Kson.

F.-W. J. Poster, 4; E. F. Florence, C. M. Fomby, Ballard & Forsyth Andrew Floyd, Jack Finley, f. M. Ferrell, Charles Franklin, T. H. Frazier, R. B. Fanik.

Sauk.

G-Garrett & Walthall, Jeptha Glenn, Hunter irffin, Bedure Griffin, Edward Gurling, Homer inenty, Jerble Grabb, J. E. Grubb.

H-Eamnel Haygood, P. E. Hannox, Jra L. Hasins, Henry W. Haynes, William Hamfiton, A. W. ammond & Sons, Jimmie H. all, James Hansford, ifliam H. Harp, Harlem Herbert, ?: H. A. Hines, homas Hightower, Albert Holland, Rich Holmes, corge T. Hope, T. J. Hodger, R. L. Hull. L. A. Hunter, Serge, H. Humphries, G. Hudson, Oley Harris, I.—W. R. Imman.

J.—H. C. Jansen, James Jones, James Johnson, A. Johnson, H. Llagbran, Lagbran, Lames Johnson, A. Johnson, H. Llagbran, Lames Johnson, A.

Someon, H. I. Jackson, John Jackson, Flemin oldon.

K.—Howard Kyle, C. S. King, J. B. Kinney, J. E. B. Kirkpatrick, P. Kelley, & Co., C. R. Kcely, Joseph Sahn, Theo Kaphan, J.J. Katz.

L.—Harry Linch, Jas B. Lownes, Jao Low, W. H. Littleton, R. W. Lindssy, J. H. Livingston, R. Lively, F. K. Lilbinan, A. Jilber, Paniel Lee, John Leondrid, J. J. Lautson, W. J. Lawton, W. J. Lawton, W. J. Lawton, W. J. Lawton, W. M.—Andrew Mann, Frank Mays, A. G. Maudee, C. Meyer & Co., Win M. Bleeks, Edward Merchal, Wilde Merfweither, J. John Muller, S. J. Morris, R. C. Meyer & Co., Win M. Bleeks, Edward Merchal, Wilde Merfweither, J. John Muller, S. J. Morris, R. C.

M—Andrew Mann. Frank Mays, A G Maudee. Cryer & Co. Win M Meeks, Edward Merchal. Will-Meriwether, John Muller, S J Morris, R C ourls, Israel Morris, A C Morrison, Montgomery Sons, Jerome Motley, Jas M Mobly, Geo Moore, F Moore, C L McCentock, Frank Murphy, Ctas Mc Cudon, Hamilton Mewharton, Lucious Mc might, Eliza McKea, M Murphy, T Myers, Jordon Cree. B H McIntosh, Chas McGord, D McPuser N—John Newls, A Newsome, E A Nelms.

—Geo C Ober, CH Oymes, F E Olson, William Vensby, W F Orme.

—Tobe Puphely, Ed Pupkin, J L Pound, Edwell, EW Pickens, J W Peek, John Perkins, G nney, John W Patterson, W R Peanman, G H imnose, Lincoln Perkins, Lt Z Patrick. Paluar os, John T Parish, A E Patrige, J M Pathner, riker & Brothers, Walter Patillo, B P Parker.

—Win E Quarles.

—Thomas Ragsdale, James Radeliff, J H Red, B Richard, E J Rilley, Ruben Ricardson, R B Abhards, B H Robertson, Joseph Roby, E N. Sobts, W C Ruse, Peter Rust, Ed Rumsey, Ed Rumsy.

—Charles G Stark, Floyd Sawdust, Joseph

S.—Charles G Stark, Floyd Sawdust, Joseph malley, W E Salter, Theodore F Stevens, James teward, Edward W Sperman, 2; Peter H Shee, L timen, C T Shingles, D Shielas, M G Simmons, R Shields, R K shokley, D M Snow, Dr. E LStrout, I W Scott, C E J Smith, C C Smith, G M Snith, R Smith, F L Smith, W A Smith, G M Snith, R T-Frank A Taylor, Freddie Tappe, E L Tilor, tomatus Tilly, W J Toland, Cary J Thornton, J H Creuman, Hugh Toland, George Turner, J W

Tucker.

U- U Upson, C R Upson.
V- J C Vansyckles.
W- Mentgomery Williams, H K Weber, G T Waters, William L Walker, R F Watson, W T Watkins, Robert Wayman, Austin Webb, Martha J Weaver, J H Winslow, John Wright, Page White head, L N Wiley, John Willrow, J J Wilson, Burt L Wilson, Levi Whitehead, T R Whitley, Sam White, Samuel Woods, C D Williams, S P Williams, A A Williams.
Y- Dr A Yeager,
Z-A B Zellars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS. Bell street Photographers. Central Map and Chart Establishment. Shufort Tent Manufacturing Co. Sardis Mason Lodge, No. 107.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER. J C More, Artesia House. Frank E Knight. A M Wilkins. W E Tarpley. James S Hamilton. Harrison Strickland.

B Hopfigarter.
General William Scott.
W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Ass't Postmaster.

An Open Letter

-IN WHICH ALL LADIES ARE-

DEEPLY INTERESTED.

READ IT!

BELAIR, GA., November 6, 1834. Gentlemen: I have been using your wonderful remedy, "Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator," in my family for a long time, and I want to say to the suffering ones of my sex that there never was any thing to equal it. Would to God that every aflicted woman in our laud knew of its wonderful virtues and curative powers as I do. I have used a great deal of it since the birth of my last child, about a year and a half ago, and I do think had it not been for this valuable medi-

I Would Have Been Bed-Ridden For Life. But thanks to a kind Providence, I was directed to its use, and my life and health have been spared

me. If my meens would admit of it, I would never be without it in my house.

I have recommended it to a number of my friends, and without exception, they have all been wonderfully relieved and cured. I give this indorsement without solicitation, and freely, for the benefit of the suffering ones of my sex.

Very respectfully, Mrs. Anna Ranp.
Send for our Treatise on Female Diseases, mailed free. Address,
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

'A TRAGIC HOT SUPPER.

Joe Durrett Hits Nail on the Head and Drives Him to His Long Home.

and frolicking, and all went well and they were as peaceable as lambs and as merry as larks until late in the night, when some vile wretch made his appearance near the house, and it was soon known to the crowd that there was whistly for sale up the road. Then came the time for changing and borrowing money, etc. The frolic continued, and the whisky man's influence began to be felt. About four e'clock in the morning, the crowd, both male and female, were in a state of excited intoxication. A negro woman, named Gracie Durrett (sister ence began to be felt. About four o'clock in the morning, the crowd, both male and female, were in a state of excited intoxication. A negro woman, named Gracic Durrett, (sister of Joe Durrett, who was also at the hot supper, and who is a preacher) became so intoxicated that Joe undertook to carry her away, and in so doing he resorted to some persuasion, and that not of a very delicate kind. He first slapped her face, and then used a switch. This conduct on the part of Joe was distasteful to some of the crowd, who entreated hinto desist, untill finally John Nall another preacher and very drunk, advanced on Joe with the supposed intention of protecting Gracic. Joe seized a full length rail from the fence near at hand and struck Nail on the left side of the head, driving in his skull. Nail fell to the ground speechless and died in about fifteen minutes without a groan. This wretched tragedy is but the legitimate outcome of negro hot suppers and the illicit sale of whisky. Is this argument not strong enough to induce at least prohibitionists to see to it that prohibition prohibits? Let such enemies to the peace and good order of society be run down and suffer the punishment they so richly deserve. Every man who is disposed to violate the laws of his country in this regard ought to have heard the statement of the man who now stands charged with the highest crime known to the law, when he said: "If it had not been for that whisky, John would be a live man to-night; everything was moving on smoothly until the whisky came!" Joe seemed chained by a mysterious spell to the fated spot, and building up a fire, watched by the side of his victim until daylight, and making no attempt to escape. And n z the morning the collected the negroes together and murdered! We understand that in South Carolina these negro hot-suppers are not allowed. Would it not be a good idea for our legislature to take some steps towards stopping them in Georgia? The prisoner was taken before Justice Goss on Tuesday affernoon, A. G. McCurry ry represe

the next term of the superior court. The of-fense not being a bailable one, the defebdant was of course lodged in the county jail. PERSONAL.

Miss Addie Edwards, of Athens, is visiting Mr. J. L. Estes and family, of Atlanta, are visit-ing friends in Palmetto. Mrs. A. A. Lemon has returned to her home in a Denough from a visit to Atlanta. Mrs. J. H. Huff-bat returned to her home in riffin from a visit to Atlanta. Miss Daisy Peck, of this city, spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. George Schaefer, in

Mr. H. L. Herman, of Atlanta, was registered at the Merchants' Exchange, Memphis, Friday. Mr. Thomas Egleston, of Atlanta, was a guest at the Hotel Royal, New Orleans, Friday.

For another year the school children of Easton, Mass., will be rendered happy by the posplarly. Those in North Easton are supplied b parts of the town are indebted to the librality of Oliver Ames. There will be distributed the coming year 250 copies of St. Nicholas, 30 Our Little Ones, 21 Youth's Companion, and 12 Wide Awake. Oliver Ames pays for 127 copies of St. Nicholas, 35 copies of Our Little Ones, and 5 of the Youth's Companion.

"ISRAEL PUTNAM'S INSURANCE OFFICE removed to 231/2 Whitehall street." St.

FOR SALE-A BARGAIN IN GOOD COOKING stove and utensils; also a heating stove. Apply 6 Loyd st.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT-VERY DESIRABLE, NEWLY painted seven-room house, No 19 Markham painted, seven-room house, No 19 Markham street, one block from East Tennessee and Georgia passenger depot. Apply to W. H. Sharp, 71 White-hall st.

FOR RENT-Rooms.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms,

COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, in strictly private family.

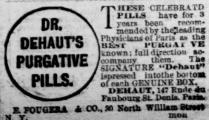
NOTICE-THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant treight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta October 25th, 1884.

1 er, two or three store houses, on favorable terms, especially adapted for manufacturing or wholesale business. Apply to Elsas, May & Co. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED .- Males.

WANTED-POSITION AS TRAVELING SALES-man in dry goods by experienced man; best references given. Wynton. Macon, Ga. su mo FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Wagons

H ORSES FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF TEX-as Popies just arrived; also some fine Mules.



From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun. On Monday night, the 17th instant, at the house of one Bunk Heard, colored, about five niles east of Hartwell, the negroes of the neighborhood gathered for what is familiarly known as a hot supper. They engaged in dancing and frolicking, and all went well and they were

Wednesday morning, when after able argument pro and con the court bound the defendant over to answer the charge of murder a

Mr. W. S. Webster and wife, of Atlanta, are in

Insurance.

SIX ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.
Apply at 184 S. Pryor st. 4t

FOR RENT-FOUR LARGE ROOMS ON FIRS floor over Wheeler & Wilson office. Apply of Whitehall st. su,m

FOR RENT-A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, bathroom. Terms reasonable. No. 188 South Forsyth street, corner Brotherton.

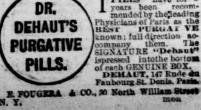
FOR RENT-Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT-A NICE SMALL STORE, NO. 11 North Broad street. Apply to Dr. Marvin, be-ween 9 and 11 a. m. TO RENT-WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POW-

WANTED-SALESMEN FOR THIS CITY AND her points in this and adjoining states. In or address Wheeler & Wilson manufact W ANTED-AN EXHIBITOR TO TAKE A GOOD paying show and run it at New Orieans during exposition for part of proceeds. Address Box 113, Dalton, Ga.

WAGONS-FULL STOCK OF LOW WHEEL hollow axle Tennessee Wagons, best quality, asiest running. Lowest prices. 87 and SI Decarificate. N. C. Spence.

OST-A. GOLD BRACELET BETWEEN St. Philip's church and 170 South Prvor st. Finder ill be rewarded by returning it to Dr. Noble.



In Twenty Years Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

. 313 Marietta Street

THE BEST YELLOW PINE FLOORING, DRESSED AND MATCHED.

All kinds of Rough Lumber. Contracts taken for any kind of Finished Wood-work.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AT ANY STIME

PROMPT DELIVERY ANYWHERE IN THE CITY.

Competition Invited.

MITCHELL & PARKER, 313 Marietta street.

JOHN VAN & CO.'S PAT. WROUGHT IRON Portable Ranges.

The largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the United States. A few of the agents for the sale of these goods: Thos. Sexton & Co., St. Louis.

Rust, Farnsworth & Co., Denver. W, W. Montague & Co., San Francisco. E. H. Daniels & Co., Milwaukee, Thos. Scantlin & Co., Evansville. Bruns & Disque, New Orleans. W. H. Scott & Co., Little Rock.

THE NEW H.I. KIMBALL HOUSE WILL USE THE VAN RANGES EXCLUSIVELY.

A complete line of these Ranges from \$60 to \$130 for sale at

THE BEST ASSORTED HARDWARE

House Furnishing Goods House in the South. "Keen Kutter" Axes, Pocket Knives and Scissors, warranted,

SCHUESSLER & SIMMS No. 42 PEACHTREE STREET.

BRADY, THE BAKER.

122 WHITEHALL. The unprecedented success of my Breads within the past few months leads me to express my most grateful thanks for the more than generous patronage bestowed by the good people of Atlanta. There has been a reason for this success. There are more reasons

WHAT ARE THEY?

1. Because no one in Atlanta ever made such beautiful breads. 2. Because no one ever made purer breads. 3. Because comparisons with other breads always give me the

preference and sale. 4. Because I sell a pound lo af that weighs a pound. Because honest dealing and polite attention never fail to

win confidence. Five Reasons that no one can Dispute!

Fine Cakes a specialty at all times. Orders for parties and weddings filled promptly. Come to see me. Send your orders and know that they will be

quickly filled. J. D. BRADY, 122 WHITEHALL FREE DELIVERY.

COMING.

Handsomest Displays of Fine Goods EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

In selecting this stock, consisting of FINE TOILET GOODS AND FANCY .ARTICLES

suitable for Holiday Trade The

we have endeavored to take such selection as are in keeping with the growing taste in Atlanta for

ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES. Just wait until next week, and then come prepared to witness something superb, ornamental, and a thousand things as useful

It will pay you to drop in next week and see for yourselves that we mean to give you a delightful surprise. J. D. Summers & Co.

98 WHITEHALL.

DO IT NOW. MITCHELL &

McBRIDE

Goods at Cost

Has Never Advertised

Now he proposes to sell an immense line of ele-gant and fashionable

CHINA, Fine Cutlery, Cut Glass,

Lamps, .Vases,

Clocks, Statuary. Silverware Christmas and

Bridal Presents.

At Lower Prices than ever seen before in the South. Many rare, rich and beautiful Goods at and below cost. For the past week housekeepers have availed themselves of this opportunity, and have bought many bargains.

On January 1st McBride will move into Senator Brown's splendid store opposite the passenger depot, and proposes to sell the Immense Stock now on hand at some price, to avoid moving it. Bring the Cash, you can't get out without buying.

Goods delivered Free to any part of the City.
McBRIDE & CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage a d coutrol the Drawiegs themselves, and that the same are conducted with bonesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with similes of our signatures attached in its advertisemenss."

Unprecedented Attractions ! Over Half a Million Distributed. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Edventional and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,009,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

175th Grand Monthly AND THE EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 19, 1884. Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBALA. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000,

Al Pr.

Jekets are Ten

Jekets are Ten

One Dollar.

1 Capital Prize of Selfo,000

1 Grand Prize of Selfo,000

1 Grand Prize of Selfo,000

2 Large Prizes of Selfo,000

4 Large Prizes of Selfo,000

50 "

States.

100 "

100 "

1000 "

1000 "

1000 " OTICE-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths One Dollar.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and addres
Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La., Louisiana State Lottery

For Tickets or further information of the above Dave C Johnston, Covington, Ky amounts of \$5.00 and over, by Express at my

as beautiful.

NOTICE

TIS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the next legislature for charter for the Grand Lodge of the original order of

Continued from Eighth Page.

Continued from Eighth Page.

property in the city of Atlanta. Georgia, adjoining Moses & Woolley & Co. Levied on as thelproperty of Patrick Daly to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Daly for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 64, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x150 feet more or less, on Houston street. No. 43; the said being improved property of Mrs. M. Highest of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shaw and Howard. Levfed on as the property of Mrs. M. Highest of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shaw and Howard. Levfed on as the property of Mrs. M. Highest of Atlanta against said DeGraffenreid, for city taxes for the veca 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 85x188 feet, more or less, on South avenue; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta against said DeGraffenreid, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x130 feet, more or less, on Grape street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said DeGrape treet; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Parks and Smith. Levied on as the property of W. E. Day, colored, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Day, colored, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1 and lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county.

fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Day, colored, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton connity, Georgia, containing 34 acre more or less, on Tatuall street, No.47; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Marshall and Akeridee. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. C. Doolittie to satisfy a tax h ia in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Doolittle for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x250 feet, more or less, on Cain and Dunlap streets, No 260; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dunlap. Levied on as the property of J. C. Dunlap to lastisfy a tax h is in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Dunlap for city tax for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georia, containing 3 l6 acres, more or less, on Loyd seet, No 97; the said being improved propertin the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Driscoland Ryan. Levied on as the property of MichaeCorrigan to satisfy a tax h is in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Corrigan for city axes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acres, more or less, on Castleberry and railroad to Fair street. the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said Carrigan for city axes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 36 acres, more or less, on Castleberry and railroad to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bridge and Imman. Levied on as the property of General C. A. Evans to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georg

the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Futton coun-Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fuiton'county, Georgia, containing 56x200 feet, more or less, on Ellis street. No 110: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris and Handy. Levied on as the property of Daniel R Evans, to satisfy a tax fi is in favor of the city of Atlanta against Evans for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1½ acres, more or less, on Jackson to Boulevard street, No. 199, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Todd and an alley. Levied on as the property of Howell C Erwin, to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Erwin, taxes for the year 1881.

is the property of moven C Erwin, to satisfy a ax fifa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Erwin, taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet more or less, on Frizler to Fulton street; the said being vacantly property in the City of Atlanta, Ceorgia, adjoining Key and Thomas. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Farr, to satisfy a Tax Fi. Fa., in favor of the City of Atlanta against said Farr for City Taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 164x 85 feet, more or less, on Cox street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McClesky and Freeland. Levied on as the property of C. L. Fletcher to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said before for city taxes for the year 1882.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4.

of Atlanta against wid Fletcher for city taxes for the year 1882.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Merrits avenue and Luckie street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Churchill and Hamilton. Levied on as the property of A W Ficket, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said ficket, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, and lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on State street, No 8: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke and Clarke. Levied on as the property of R. N. Fickett, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fickett, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

the city of Atlanta against said Fickett, trustee, for city taxes for the vear 1884.

Also at the sametime and piace, city lot in ward b, land lot 78, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 24x101 feet more or less, on Forsyth and Walton streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoin.ng McMillan & Snow and Haiman. Levied on as the operty of Mrs C 8 Farrar, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Farrar for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on faker street, No. 108; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Harris and Fleming. Levied on as the property of J D Fagan, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Eagan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward.

J D Fagan, to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ezgan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 42x82 feet more or less, on W. Gametristreet No. 10; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta. Georgia, adjoining Peacock and Menko. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. A. Fry to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fry, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x100 feet more or less, on Butler and College street, No. 96; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Grant and Baker. Levied on as the property of B. F Floyd, to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Floyd, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county.

land 10 17, originally lienty, now Fulton coundocts and Month. Levide of as the property of the seal being improved property in the city of Linux and Parks. As a first in lavor of the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the property in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the property in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the part in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the part in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the part in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the part in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the part in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the part in the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining discovered the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining the city of Linux, Gan, adjoining discovered the city of Linux and year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Rawson street, No.91; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Golden and Fullian. Levied on as the property of Samuel E Fulton to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fulton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x85 feet, more or less, on Windsor and Jones streets, No. 30; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bradfield and Wilkins. Levied on as the property of Judge W Fuller to satisfy a tax if in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fuller for city taxes for the year 1834.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 34, originally Heary, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Fair street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta. Georgia, adjoining Wilson and Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J W Fuller to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wilson and Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J W Fuller to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wilson and Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J W Fuller to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta sgainst said Fuller for city taxes for the vear 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county ward 3, lend lot 52, originally Henry

city of Atlanta against said Fuller for city taxes for the vear 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, No. 242; the said being im proved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thompson and an alley. Levied on as the property of W H Frizzell to satisfy a tax fi fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said Frizzell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 46x100 feet, more or less, on South avenue, No 78; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, 6a, adjoining Boyton and Culver. Levied on as the property of C G Grosse, agent, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Grosse, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city of Atlanta against said Greeson, for city taxes for the year 1884.

against said Greeson, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, contains 50x108 feet, more or less, on Pryer street, No. 185; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Glover and Brady. Levied on as the property of Mrs 8 E Glover to Satisfy a tax fi fa in lavor of the city of Atlanta against said Glover for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 48, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing S0x85 feet, more or less, on Cornelia streets; the said being improved property in Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bacon and Veel. Levied on as the property of Galther and Rolan to entiry a tax fi in favor of the city of Atlanta cannot said Gaither and Nolan to entiry a tax fi in favor of the city of Atlanta cannot said Gaither and Nolan for city

2. land lot 76, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less, on Rawsen street, No. 169; the said being improved pretty in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Gable and Thompson. Levied on as the property of J. J. Griffin to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Griffin for city taxes for the car 1884.

car 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x160 feet, more or less, on Valentine street: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bailey and Rich. Levied on as the property of Wm Hortom, to satisfy a tax fi fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said Horton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

6, land lot 3l, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20x75 feet, more or less, on Porter's alley, No. 23; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alexander and Howard. Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta against said Howard for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 5l, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on Collins treet: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Huisey and Peck. Levied on as the property of Mrs M B Gregory to saitsfy al tax fils in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Gregory for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing & Sal20 feet, more or less, on Forsyth and Garnett streets, No. 15s*: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Chapman and an ally. Levied on as the property of L H Harwell, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Harwell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 5l, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x150 feet, more or less, on Ellis and Clifford streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris and Peck. Levied on as the property of F W Hart, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hart for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at same time and place, a machine house in ward 5, land lot 80, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x180 feet, more or less, on Markham street, the said being warants year of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 70x180 feet, more or less, on Markham street, the said being wacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 70x180 feet, more

1884.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on an alter and Fortune street: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bowproperty in the city of Atlanta, Ga., aujoining sounder and an alley. Levied on as the property of Edmund Hill to satisfy a tax fig in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hill for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77. originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 50x210 feet more or less, on Mitchell street, No. 42. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ryan and Bank. Levied on as the property of estate John Herley to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Herley's estate for city taxes for the year 1884.

for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 97, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x150 feet more or less, on Washington street, No. 75; the said being impoved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Adair and Martin. Levied on as the property of John M Holbrook, trustee, to satisfy atax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Holbrook, trustee for city taxes for theyear 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet more or less, on Capitol avenue and Clarke street, No 141; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sisson and Smiley, levied on as the property of Mrs. P. Y. Hudson's estate, to satisfy a tax fi la in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hudson's estate for city taxes for the

against said Hudson's estate for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, laud lot79, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Mills and Venable streets, No 14; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Buis and Marion Levied on as the property of Mrs E W Hodgson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hodgson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 38x100 feet, more or less, on Martin street, No 165; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Allison and Rawson. Levied on as the property of W L Jarvis to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jarvis for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

Peachtree street, No. 124; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Richards and state of Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs R C Leyden to satisfy a tax fi fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said Leyden for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Green's ferry to Chapel street, No 4; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Eskridge (Point). Levied on as the property of James M. Latham, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Latham for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing ½ acre, more or less, on W. Peachtree to Parker street, No 280; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Martin. Levied on as the property of A C Ladd, sgeat, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ladd, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x166 feet more or less, of Houston street: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Logan. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan to satisfy atax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Logan. Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Logan. Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wallace and Beerman. Levied on as the property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wallace and Beerman. Levied on as the property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Wallace and Beerman. Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5,

Logan Bros to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan Bros for city taxe for the year 1884.

of Atlanta against said Logan Bros for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 80x100 feet more or less, on Fort street, No. 222; the said being improved properly in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hankerson and Jones: Levied on as the property of Jackson McHenry, to satisfy a tax if an favor of the city of Atlanta against said McHenry for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 41x100 feet, more or less, on Harris street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Levison and Elder. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, to satisfy a tax if ia in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McDaniel, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 153x200 feet, more or less, on Jackson to Blackman streets, No. 200; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the properey of Judge H K McCay, to satisfy a tax if ia in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said McCay for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

McCay, to satisfy a tax fi fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCay for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x209 feet, more or less, on Bryan to New Fiat Shoal, R Estreet, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grady and Dickey. Levied on as the 'property of J B McCravy, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCravy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing \$1x150 feet, more or less, on Houston street. No 57; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Logan and Camp; levied on as the property of Mrs Laura McKoy to satisfy a tax fi fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said McKoy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x150 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris & Bro and Holjman. Levied on as the property of John J. McKoy to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McKoy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, one half interest in city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 35x150 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, No 47; the said being improved property of John J. McKoy to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McKoy for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x16 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, No 47; the said being improved property of the city of Atlanta against said McKay, guardian, for city taxes for the year 18

Mitchell and McPhee. Levied on as the property of E A Massa to satisfy a tax fl fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Massa for taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 70, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 90x204 feet, more or less, on Fair street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Ryan and Wallace. Levied on as the property of Metropolitan street railroad company to satisfy a tax fl fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Metropolitan street railroad company for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 104x187 feet, more or less, on Foster street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining 7 at 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 104x187 feet, more or less, on Foster street; the said being improved property of Atlanta against said Mercer for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, on one half interest in city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 16 acre more or less, on Ira street, No 187; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said Mudison, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x10 feet more or less, on Leonard street; the said being improved property of Charles Madison, colored, to satisfy a tax fl fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lambert and Mathews, to satisfy a tax fl fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, containing 75x10 feet more or less, on Leonard street; the said being improved property of Mrs M E Mitchell to satisfy a tax fl fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mitchell, for city tax

said Milledge, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place city lot in war 2, land lot 76, originally Henry now Fulton county. Ga., containing 14 acre, more or less, on Capiola venue, No. 57; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Newton and Anderson. Levied on as the property of C S Newton, guardian, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Newton, guardian, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. containing 14 acre, more or less, on Fair and Capitol avenue, No 51; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Robson and Newton. Levied on as the property of C S Newton, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi la in favor of the city of Atlanta againsts said Newton, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward.

city of Atlanta sgainst said Newton, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Ga, containing 23x100 feet, more or less, on Peters street, No 157; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Hill and White. Levied on as the property of C A Niles, administrator A B Niles to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Niles for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on Currier street,; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Gay and Hill. Levied on as the property of Hiram O'Neel, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said O'Neal for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x181 feet, more or less, on an alley and Ira street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, lot No. 4 and half of No. 5. Levied on as the property of J M Ponder to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ponder for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Tatnall street, No 46, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Edwards and Cox. Levied on as the property of D W Pope to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pope for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 304, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Millon Joplin and Hoffman and Taylor, Levied on as the property of Wm. A. Pledger to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward that a spainst said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

lanta against said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot \$1, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on Mitchell street No. 304; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Joplin and Davis. Levied on as the property of Wm A Pledger, to satisfy a tax fi.fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward.

Win A Pledger, to satisfy a tax fi.fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Pledger for city taxes for the year 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Williams street, No 29; the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith and Duncan. Levied on as the property of Daniel Pitchford, Sr., to satisfy a tax fi an in avor of the city of Atlanta against said Pitchford, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x90 feet more or less, on an alley and Pryor street, No 85; the said being improved property for the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Milledge and an alley. Levied on as the property of Dr. Thomas S Powell, to satisfy a tax fi a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Powell-for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Warren Place, No 6; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Jarrett and Avery. Levied on as the property of J C Rawson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rawson, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less, on Martin's street. Nos 89-91; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said Reed for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 18 and lot 53, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less, on Martin's street. Nos 89-91; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta against said Reed for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, and lot 54, or

of the city of Atlanta against said Reed for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward, land lot \$4, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on I estreet, No 35; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining School and Mayson. Levied on as the property of J. L. Richmond, gda, to satisfy a tax if fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said Richmond gdu, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Foulevard, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mithell and Green. Levied on as the property of H. A. Rucker and F. J. Wimberly, to satisfy a tax fif in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rucker and Wimberly, for city taxes for the year 84.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward.

Rucker and Wimberly, for city taxes for the year 824.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing ½ acre more or less, on Whitehall and Cooper streets, No. 250; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Reginstein and Owens. Levied on as the property of Mrs L C Saul, to satisfy a tax if a in favoroi the city of Atlanta against said Saul for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 55x250 feet, more or less, on Houston street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Akers and Kennedy. Levied on as the property of Mrs A M Shorno to satisfy a tax if in lavor of the city of Atlanta against said Shorno for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

Shorno to satisfy a tax it is in involved the cast of Atlanta against said shorno for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry now Fulton country. Ga., containing 77x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor to an alley, No. 59; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Franklin and Perry. Levied on as the property of Mrs E G Smith to satisfy a tax if fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton country, Georgia, containing \$\frac{2}{3}\$ care, more or less, on Capitol avenue, No 180 182; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hardwick and Taylor. Levied on as the property of Kobt [W Sims to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta agains \$\frac{1}{3}\$ said Sims for city taxes for the vear 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry now Fulton country, Georgia, containing 49x185 feet, more or less, on Humphries and Hightower street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, deorgia, adjoining Ware and Clarke. Levled on as the property of John C Shelton to satisfy a tax if fain favor of the city of Atlanta against said Shelton for city taxes for the year 1884.

adjoining Ware and Clarke. Levied on as the property of John C shelton to satisfy a tax fi fa in layor of the city of Atlanta against said Shelton for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot \$4, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75x150 feet more or less, on an alley; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia adjoining Miller and Bird. Levied on as the property of John Towns, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Towns for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fuiton county, Georgia, containing 3 lots, more or less, on Hunnicutt street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Nos 9, 16 and 17 Thurman, sub. Levied on asthe property of J M Stewart and W C Richard, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Stewart and Richards, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Powers, Williams and Simpson streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Stephens. Levied on as the property of J Matt Stewart, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stewart for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 59x100 feet, more or less, on Jones avenue Decleve street: No 130; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Marion and Stockton to satisfy a tax fif in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stewart for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Victoria to Johns street, No. 37; the said

city of Atlanta against said Thomas, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x206 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sims and Richards. Levied on as the property of Mrs M J Taylor to satisfy a tax fia in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Taylor for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x125 feet, more or less, on Forsyth street, No 150; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Israel and Cha, man. Levied on as the property of R. W. Tidwell to satisfy a tax fi fa in lavor of the city of Atlanta against said Tidwell or city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, on the im-

favor of the city of Atlanta against said Tidwell or city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, on the improvements on city lot in ward 3 land lot 52 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Hunter street; the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, said improvements being on property of John H Flynn; levied on as the property of John H Flynn; levied on as the property of John H Flynn; levied on as the property of John H Flynn; levied on as the property of John H Flynn; levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta against said a Thompson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x124 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue, No 20; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Holvoyd and State of Georgia. Levied on as the property of Dr J S Thompson to satisfy a tax if fan favor of the city of Atlanta against suid Thompson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing I acre, more or iess, on Morris street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, old slaughter-house place. Levied on as the property of D Tye & Bro to satisfy a tax if it in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Tye & Bro for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton
county, Ga, containing 130x200 feet, more or less, on
Fort street, Nos 3 and 5; the said being improved
property in the leity of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining
Faith and Drummond. Levied on as the property
of John and H TTrowbridge to satisfy a tax fi fa
in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Trowbridge for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lotin ward
6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on
Houston streets, No. 139; the said being improved
property in the city of Atlanta against said Walton
for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet more or less, on
Boulevard; the said being vacant property in the
city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property
of M. B. Weed to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the
city of Atlanta against said Weed for city taxes for
the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
4, land lot 45, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 135x153 feet, more or less,
on Chamberlin, Yonge and Forster streets, No 97;
the said being improved property in the
city of Atlanta, Georgia, Levied on as the property of
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
4, land lot 45, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 135x153 feet, more or less,
on Chamberlin, Yonge and Forster streets, No 97;
the said being improved property in the city of
Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Holbrook. Levied on
as the property of Mrs Fannie G Wallace to
said being improved property in the
city of Atlanta
against said
Whallace for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, doloning Willams. Levied on as the
property of Mrs Georgia whalley to satisfy a tax

ner, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Whitner for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34x100 feet, more or less, on Houston street, No. 137, the said being im proved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McMichell and Walton. Levied on as the property of James Williams, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Williams for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot \$2, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on an alley and Smith street; the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shields and Jones. Levied on as the property of W. T. Wilson to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilson for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot \$2, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 6 acres, more or less, on North Avenue and Marietta streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia adjoining Wilkins. Levied on as the property of Wilkins, Post & Co., to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilkins, Post & Co. for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50 feet front, more or less, on Marietta street; the said being wilkins and Creed. Levied on as the property of Grant Wilkins to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wilkins for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50 feet front, more or less, on Marietta street; the said being wilkins and Creed. Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta agains

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot \$4, originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing 65x150 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, No 28s; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lownsley and Holland. Levied on as the property of Emma L Williams, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Williams for taxes for the year 18s1. for taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton connty, Georgio, containing \(\frac{1}{2} \) acre, more of less on Peachtree street, No 437; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mims and Cianke. Levied on as the property of B

property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. adjoining Mims and Cianke. Levied on as the property of B W Wrenn, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city Atlanta against said B W Wrenn, agent, for taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, No. 250; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Palmer and Chase. Levied on as the property of H Wolf, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in Javor of the city of Atlanta against said Wolf, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

Atlanta against said Wolf, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Decatur and Wallace streets, No. 614; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Morris. Levied on as the property of R C Young, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa fa favor of the city of Atlanta against said Young, agent, for city iaxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, citylot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less on Tatrall to Markham street, No. 77: the said being imploved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Love and Smith. Levied on as the property of John Zachery, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Zachrey for the taxes for the year 1884.

STREET ASSESSMENT.

STREET ASSESSMENT. STREET ASSESSMENT.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 114 8-10 feet on Pryor street, between Eugenia and Richardson streets, and running back 150 feet, said lot known as No 313 on said street, according to street numbers. Levied on as the property of E A Andrews to satisfy a fif a in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Andrews and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

said property for the proportion of cost of paring the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 55 feet on Pryor street, between Mitchell and Peters streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 135, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of J H Glover to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Glover, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 210 feet on Pryor street patween Fulton and Eugenia streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Eddleman to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Eddleman and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the road way or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 44 feet on Pryor street.

way or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 44 feet on Pryor street, between Peters and Mitchell streets, and running back 140 feet; said lot known as No. 124 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. V. Brumby to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brumby and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 23½ feet on Broad street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 60 feet, said lot known as No 99 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of R W Tidwell to satisfy a fif a in savor of the city of Atlanta, against said Tidwell and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Broad street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 44½ feet on Pryor street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of John Milledge, trustee, to satisfy a fif ain favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Milledge, trustee, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48½ feet on Pryor street, between Hunter and Place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48½ feet on Pryor street, between Hunter and Place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48½ feet on Pryor street, between Hunt

fa in layor of the city of Atlanta, against said McGuire and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Pryor street with rubble stone.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: On ½ interest in a certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 25 feet on Broad street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 75 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs M P Kiser to satisfy a fi fa lavor of the city of Atlanta, against said Kiser and said property for the purpose of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Broad street with granite blocks.

PAVING AND CURBING.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 42 3-10 feet on Mitchell street, between Maple and Vine streets, and running back 130 feet. Levied on as the property of Julia Ash to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Ash and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said oroperty.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 feet on Mitchell street, between Davis and Lowe streets, and running back 100, said lot known as No. 267 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Henry Brown, to satisfy a fi an in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Browa and said property to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Butler street, between Davis and Foster streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 105 feet on Butler street, between Parkins and Foster streets, and running back 200 feet. Levied on as the property of the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of sa back 180 feet, said lot known as No. 121 on said street, according to the street numbers. Leviel on as the property of Tom Clarke to satisfy a fia in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Clarke and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Mitchell street, between Maple and Davis streets, and ruaning back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 287 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Wm. Graham to satisfy a fif a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Graham, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fonting 101 feet on Gilmer street, between Calhoun and Collins streets, and running back 100 feet; said lot known as No 52 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Joe Gatina, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Gatins and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 151 feet on Butler street, between Houston and Wheat streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of HC Fain, to satisfy a fi a in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Fain and said property of the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 47 feet on Church

in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 47 feet on Church street, between Spring and Cain streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 50 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of J. Drake to satisfy a fifa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Drake and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 46 feet on Wheat street, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Matt Mitchell to satisfy a tax fifa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mitchell, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 67 feet on Decatur street, between Yonge and Fitzgerald streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No 368 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Fred Krogg to satisfy a tax fig in favor of the city of Atlanta against said

the city of Atlanta, fronting 246 feet on Mitchell street, between Mangum and Haynes streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of W. A. Haynes to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Haynes, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the side-walk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 151 feet on Gilmer street, between Butler and Calhoun streets, and running back 190 feet. Levied on as the property of J Robinson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Robinson, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta. fronting 217 feet on Butler street, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of J. Robinsgn and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

of J. Robinsgn and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Butler street, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of J Robinson, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Robinson, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the side walk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 105 feet on Poplar street, between Forsyth and Fairlie streets, and running back 80 feet. Levied on the property of Mrs. S. J. Purtell to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Purtell and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 200 feet Gilmer street, between Calboun and Collins streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of J. J. Toon to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Toon and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 106 feet on Mitchell street, between Hayne and Davis streets, and running back 100 feet. Levied on as the property of W L Shumate, adm inistrator, to satisfy a fi as in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Shumate, administrator, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, against said Shumate, administrator, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving th

of the city of Atlanta, against said Shumate, administrator, and said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 7s feet on Haynestreet, between Markham and Mitchell streets, and runing back 85 feet. Levied on as the property of Addie Squires to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Squires and said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 52% feet on Wheat street, between Boulevard and Jackson streets. And running back 150 feet, said lot known as No 31 oa said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Feliman, again, to saisy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Reiman, agent, and said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 75 feet on Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunterstreets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 86, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Warner to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said warner and said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 137½ feet on Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 86, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described

HROUGH THE CITY

ENTS OF INTEREST GATHERE UP ABOUT TOWN.

Cappenings Here and There-in the Courts, at t Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Sirest-Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk-Gossip in the Gutters.

Mr. Hal Settles is quite sick. Dr. L. E. Borcheim has returned fre Graham, S. C.

Overcoats, flannels and fires were in gre lemand yesterday.

demand yesterday.

The election is one week from next Wedne day. Don't fail to register.

The registration books close on the 27th it fant. Have you registered? If not, do

to-day.

A party of fifteen Germans, none of who could speak a word of English, reached A lanta yesterday. Professor Slaton, of the Boys' high scho w nt gunning Saturday. His game-bag w lo ded when he returned.

In ded when he returned.

The members of the Young Men's Christic accepts on held prayermeeting in the Fultecenty jail yesterday afternoon.

While feeding a cow yesterday Mrs. Isa B. Pilgrim, who resides at 268 Jones strewas stuck in the eye with the cow's hor Fortunately the eye was not put out, but a injury was very painful.

Intelligence of the killing of William Collinatrain hand on the Georgia railroad reach Atlanta yesterday. The killing occurred ab thirty miles this side of Augusta, but none the details are known. Collins was an lanta-toy. THE FINANCIAL AMENDMENT.

John Tyler Cooper Explains Pully Causes for the Desired Amendmen Among the local legislation bills now pering in the house of representatives the known as the fimancial amendment is quimportant to Atlanta. The bill was drawn Mr. John Tyler Cooper, the sector comman from the sixth ward, and was introdutin the legislature by representative Ellis. The bill provides for a continuation of sinking fund act which expires this year, at the provides which expires which expires the provides which expires t

its passage will be of great advantage its passage will be of great advantage city. Saturday, a Constitution reporter Mr. Cooper to explain the bill and to as reason why it should be passed.

"Well, I am glad you have asked me

everil to do the same thing continue by the same act there was a provision reing each council to turn over to its suce the sun of twenty five thousand dollars ally, frem 1879, until the year 1885, when the terms of the act, said payments a This fund on the 1st of January, 1885, amount to one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and will be ta over in cash by the present mayor general council to their successors, amount, together with one-half the income for 1885 (whole income éstim at eight hundred thousand dollars) will duce the sum of five hundred and forty thousand dollars out of which must be all the expenses of the city government that year. The interest on bonds along amount to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which being paid, will leave for other expenses for that year the sum of the budged and confirm for thousand dollars.

dollars, which being paid, will leave for other expenses for that year the sum of hundred and eaghty-five thousand don't he current expenses, of 1883 were five his dred and forty-six thousand dollars exclusion interest. Therefore it will be seen this amount is not near sufficient the expenses of the if our city keeps up with the marchoprovements, and hence the bill introprovides that the portion of the act of 18 quiring the general council of 1885 to over to the general council of 1885, and to succeeding councils, one-half the inc. to succeeding councils, one-half the ineach year, shall be repealed, and that thereof the sinking fund act shall be confour years longer, that is, each coun pay into the city treasury \$25,000 ca until the amount shall reach the \$245,000, which sum shall be turned o tinuously in cash in January of each y council to council."

Then continuing Mr. Cooper said:

Then continuing Mr. Cooper said: "This is a matter that does not: "This is a matter that does not a cially some of us of the present course out of office in December next, but important matter to the mayor and coursel of 1885, who will be powerlessedy the difficulty should the present permit the legislature to adjourn action thereon. You may add to that was agr ed upon by the special combegislation and is the unanimous actimayor and general council."

SOME SUNDAY ORIMES.

I wo Prisoners Fight in a Cell-Jac Two Priseners Fight in a Cell—Jac son Arrested on a Warrant. Early yesterday afternoon, quite a was er ated around police headque eries of "murder," "murder," "heip "be's killing me." The cries came le cell in the rear of the building, as they were yet being uttered several p rushed into the corridor to ascertain cries meant. They quickly ascertain the cries emanated from cell No. 5, rushed into the corridor to ascertar cries meant. They quickly ascerts the cries emanated from cell No. Jick Flynn and IliramRay were contact that Ray was doing the yeiling. Ray had been run in for being after being locked up in the fell out and engaged in and tumble fight. Flynn stamped face with his boot, making an untermoderate the second of the second face with his boot, making an untermoderate for disposed and this most their cases for drunk are disposed a court they will be asked to enter a charge of disorderly conduct and in the station house.

YesterdayChief Connolly received from Dennis O'Brien, of Charanoo that Mike Conley, an Atlanta brick died in that place, and that he had in Atlanta, but that that uncle's unknown. Chief Connolly made on to ascertain who Conley's uncle failed, and sent a telegram so statio O'Brien.

Night before last a thief ent

failed, and sent a telegram so statis
O'Brien.

Night before last a thief ent
hallwaw at 31 North Pry
and stole two overcoats.
seription of the ceats has been
police headquarters.

Mrs. Roy, who resides at 16 Cap
yesterday reperted the theft of n
tenspoons from her place.
Saturday night a thief entered J.
barn, at 21 Jones street, and stol
single buggy harness.

Piem Cox was given a ce
day by Patrolman Bedford.
arrested on a warrant sworn out by
well, charging him with cheating at
ling.

ling. Jack Johnson, a man of color,

Jack Johnson, a man of color, cell by listrolman. Bedfird, tog. arrest was due to a warrant sworn lie Francis.

Andy Henderson, a "suspect," by Patrelman Abbott.

No less than twelve plain drunge: up and run in yesterday.

Motion for Quo Warranto Dis It will be remembered by the reconstruction that an article appraise in June last stating that at W. J. Tucker, as relator, at was made before the superior con

county for leave to file a writ of against the trustees of the Colleg medicine and surgery, of this ci was issued, and dwing to various was not heard until the first when it came before the judge, or answer, who productly dismissed tien, with costs to be paid by the e city of Atlanta, against said Mctime and place the following to-wit: On % interest in a he city of Atlanta, fronting 25, between Hunter and Mitchell g back 75 feet. Levied on as M P Kiser to satisfy a fi fa in Atlanta, against said Kiser and he purpose of cost of paying et proper of Broad street with

aving the sidewalk in front
is and place, the following
wit: A certain city lot in
fronting 49 feet on Mitchell
and Lowe streets, and runot known as No. 297 on said
the street numbers. Levied
Henry Brown, to satisfy a 6
of Atianta against said Brown
r the cost of curbing and pavont of said property,
is and place, the following
wit: A certain city lot in
fronting 50 feet on Butler
ins and Foster streets, and
Levied on as the property
ya fi fa in favor of the city
il Bennett, and said property
ya find in favor of the city
il Bennett, and said property
ya did and paving the sidewalk
ity.

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Hunter street, and running
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me time and place, the following rity to wit: A certain city lot in tata, fronting 40½ feet on Church Spring and Fairlie streets, and cording to the street numbers, exproperty of Jake Drake to satisfy if the city of Atlanta against said property for the cost of curbing sidewalk in front of said property, at time and place, the following rity to wit: A certain city lot in the fronting 25 feet on Butler street, and Foster streets, and Funning and lot known as No. 124 on said to the street numbers. Leviel on it Tom Clarke to satisfy a fi fa in of Atlanta against said Clarke and the cost of curbing and paving front of said property.

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The control of said property is the city of the street numbers. Leviperty of Wm. Graham to satisfy the city of Atlanta against said diproperty for the cost of curbing sidewalk in front of said property on time and place, the following the time and place, the following the city of Atlanta against said aproperty of the cost of curbing sidewalk in front of said property of the cost of curbing sidewalk in front of said property of the cost of curbing sidewalk in front of said property of the cost of curbing sidewalk in front of said property of the street numbers.

e time and place, the following ty, to-wit: A certain city lot in ia, fonting 10! feet on Gilmer alhoun and Collins streets, and feet; said lot known as No 52 on ording to the street numbers, property of Joe Gatina, to satisfy the city of Atlanta, against said e and place, the following

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actime and place, the following ty, to-wit: A certain city lot in the following representation of the following representation of the property of the said property of the said property of the said property and fairly and fairly said property of the said property of the said property and paying the sidewall curbing and paying the sidewall curbing and paying the sidewall coperty.

the fourthing and paving the showing perty, to-wit: A certain city lot in lanta, fronting 200 feet Glimer street, and and Collins streets, and ranning Levied on as the property of J. J. as if is in favor of the city of Atlanta con and said property for the cost of aving the sidewalk in front of said

same and place, the following decrity to-wit: A certain city lot in the ta, ironting los feet on Mitchell street, ne and Davis streets, and running. Levied on as the property of W.L. ministrator, to satisfy a fi is in favor Atlanta, against said Shumate, adand said property for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said

ld property.

same time and place the following pperty, to-wit: A certain city lot in lanta, fronting 52½ feet on Wheat en Bonlevard and Jackson streets.and clob feet, said lot known as No 31 on conding to the street numbers. Lev-property of F Reiman, agent, to satfavor of the city of Atlanta, against agent, and said property for the cost d paving the sidewalk in front of

same time and place, the following operty, to wit: A certain city lot in Atlanta, fronting 75 feet on Butler on Capitol avenue and Hunter streets, back 100 feet, said lot known as No. tween Capitol avenue and Huntersteed, ling back 100 feet, said lot known as No. distrect, according to the street numbers. In as the property of Mrs. Warner to satisfy favor of the city of Atlanta, against said and said property for the cost of curbing mg the sidewalk in front of said property, the same time and place, the following for property to-wit: A certain city lot in the Uanta, fronting 137% feet on Butler street. Capitol avenue and Hunter streets, and back 110 feet. Levied on as the property es. Thomas to satisfy a fi a in tayor of of Atlanta against said Thomas and said for the cost of curbing and paving the in front of said property. The same time and place, the following it property, to wit: A certain city lot in of Atlanta, fronting 109 feet on Colling etween Gilmer and Deceater streets, and back 200 feet; said lot known as No 27 on the cost of the street numbers. Levied property of J J Toon to satisfy a fi a in like city of Atlanta against said Toon and walk in front of said property.

THROUGH THE CITY

ENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

defind, Around the Station House and on the street-Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk-Gossip in the Gutters.

Mr. Hal Settles is quite sick. Dr. L. E. Borcheim has returned from

Overcoats, flaunels and fares were in great demand yesterday. ection is one week from next Wednes. The election is one week index.

Don't fail to register.

The registration books close on the 27th in-A party of fifteen Germans, none of whom could speak a word of English, reached Atlanta yesterday.

Profeser Slaton, of the Boys' high school, at gunning Saturday. His game-bag was lo ded when he returned. The members of the Young Men's Christian

secution held prayermeeting in the Fulton unty just yesterday afternoon. y jail yesterday afternoon.

the feeding a cow yesterday Mrs. Isaac
grim, who resides at 208 Jones street,
nuck in the eye with the cow's horn.
nately the eye was not put out, but the

Intelligence of the killing of William Collins, strain hand on the Georgia railroad reached Atlanta yesterday. The killing occurred about thirty miles this side of Augusta, but none of the details are known. Collins was an Atthe detail

THE FINANCIAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. John Tyler Cooper Explains Fully the

Causes for the Desired Amendment, Among the local legislation bills now pendnown as the financial amendment is quite aportant to Atlanta. The bill was drawn by is passage with the Constitution reporter asked Mr. Ceoper to explain the bill and to assign a reason why it should be passed.

"Well, I am glad you have asked me about.

the city for the year, and each su sceeding of the ty for the year, and each su sceeding c until to do the same thing continuously. By the same set there was a provision requiring each council to turn over to its successor the sum of twenty five thousand dollars annund on the 1st of January, 1885, will to one hundred and forty-five ad dollars, and will be turned o cash by the present mayor and council to their successors. This one-halt

hat year. The interest on bonds alone will amount to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which being paid will leave for all sher expenses for that year the sum of three numbered and eaghty-five thousand dollars. The current expenses of 1883 were five handred and forty-six thousand dollars exclusive a interest. Therefore it will be seen that his amount is not near sufficient for the expenses of the year of the expenses of the year of the control of the expenses of the seen that his amount is not near sufficient for the expenses of the year of the control of the set of 1879 requiring the general council of 1885 to turn wer to the general council of 1885 and so on to succeeding councils, one-half the income of over to the general council of itse, and so of to succeeding councils, one-half the income of each year, shall be repealed, and that in lien thereof the sinking fund act shall be continued four years longer, that is, each council shall pay into the city treasury \$25,000 each year psy into the city treasury \$25,000 each year uptil the amount shall reach the sum of \$245,000, which sum shall be turned over continuously in cash in January of each year from convolit account of the sum of th

this is a matter that does not affect offi-reome of us of the present council who go foffice in December next, but is a very council of 1885, who will be powerless to remedy the difficulty should the present council permit the legislature to adjourn without action thereon. You may add to that this bill was agreed upon by the special committee on legislation and is the unanimous action of the mayor and general council." otter to the mayor and general

SOME SUNDAY ORIMES.

Two Prisoners Fight in a Cell-Jack John-

son Arrested on a Warrant. Early yesterday afternoon, quite a sensation was er ated around police headquarters by eries of "murder," "murder," "help," help," was er ated around police headquarters by enes of "murder," "murder," "help," help, "help, "help, "help killing me." The cries came from the cell in the rear of the building, and while they were yet being uttered several patrolmer rushed into the corridor to ascertain what the cries meant. They quickly ascertained that the eries emanated from cell No. 6, in which diek Flynn and HiramRay were conduced, and that Ray was doing the yelling. Flynn and Eay had been run in for being drunk, and after being locked up in the same cell fell out and engaged in a rough and trinble fight. Flynn stamped Ray in the face with his boot, making an ugly wound. The tnem were separated and this morning when their cases for drunk are disposed of in police court they will be asked to enter a plea to the charge of disorderly conduct and quarreling in the station house.

that station boase.

YesterdayChief Connolly received a telegram from Dennis O'Brien, of Chatanoga, saying that Mike Conley, an Atlanta bricklayer, had died in that place, and that he had an uncle in Atlanta, but that that uncle's name was unknown. Chief Connolly made every effort. unknown. Chief Connelly made enery et failed, and sent a telegram so stating to Mr

Night before last a thief entered the hallwaw at 31 North Pryor street and stole two overcoats. A description of the coats has been posted at

pelice headquarters.

Mrs. Roy, who resides at 16 Capitol Piace, yesterday reported the theft of nine silver-tenspoons from her place.

Saturday night a thief entered J. P. Dean's

ban, at 21 Jones street, and stole a set of single buggy harness. Frem Cox was given a cell yester-day by Patrolman Bedford. Cox was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Maxwell, charging him with cheating and swind-

Jack Johnson, a man of color, was given a cell by Patrolman Bedford, too. Johnson's arrest was due to a warrant sworn out by Sal-

Andy Henderson, a "suspect," was run in Patrolman Abbott. No less then twelve plain drunks were pick-

e. up and run in yesterday. Motion for Quo Warranto Dismissed.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE It will be remembered by the readers of The Constitution that an article appeared in the paper in June last stating that at the instance of W. J. Tucker, as relator, an application was made before the superior court of Fulton county for leave to file a writ of quo warranto equinst the trustees of the College of American medicine and surgery, of this city. Rule nist was issued, and owing to various contingencies was not heard until the first of November, when it came before the judge, on petition and answer, who promptly dismissed the application, with costs to be paid by the relator.

FOUR INNOCENT TRAMPS.

They Apply at Police Headquarters for Bunk and are Given a Cell,

Late yesterday afternoon, when the cool wirds began whistling around the corners, a lad of about sixteen years entered police headquarters. His wearing apparel was thin and and greatly soiled, and thin and and greatly soiled, and as his tee'h rattled together te ask-d Mr. Buchanan, the stationhouse keeper, if he could have a place to sleep.
"What is your name?" asked Mr. Buchanan, as he eyed the youthful stranger.

"Henry Davis, sir," said the boy, with military pregion.

"Where are you from?"

"Richmond, Va."

"A tramp, I guess—well, go down that stairway into the basement, and find a place by the heater. Here John," continued Mr. Buchanan to the janitor, "Show this young continued at the tramp's bridel cham. oung gentleman to the tramp's bridal cham-

With a bow and an expression of gratitude young Davis soon disappeared down the stairway, and Mr. Buchanan again turned to his book, tut before he had accomplished any work another stranger entered the office and

"Say, Mister, it's awful cold out doors, and I

sin't got a cent, can't you give me a place to sleep to-night." sleep to night."
"What's your name?" asked Mr. Buchanan.
"Thomas Ingram, I am from Richmond,
Virginia."
"Do you know a tramp named Henry Da-

vis?" asked Mr. Buchanan, "No, sir, I don't know any one in this coun-Mr. Buchanan then quickly dismissed Inbeginning to become interested in his work when his effice doordew open again revealing a strong, able-bodied man with both hands in his necks allow down.

his peckets elbow deep.
"Good morning, sir," said the new-comer, bowing to Mr. Buchanan. "Well, what is it?" asked Mr. Buchanan.

"I am cold, and want a place to warm." "Tramp, are yeu?"
"Yes, sir, that's what everybody except my "Yes, sir, that's what everybody mother—God bless her—calls me. me her darling boy."
"What's your name?"

"Mike Lynch, sir, and while you are writing that down just say too that I'm from Richmend, Va., and that—"
"There, that'll do. John take this man

Just as Lynch disappeared, another stranger entered the dcor, but before he could speak Mr. Buchanan said:

"Tremp, too. I have just put three of your kind away. Are you from Richmond, too?"
"Yes, sir, I am a tramp and I am from Richmond." "Well, go down that stairway and find "Much obliged, Mister, but could not you

"Much obliged, Mister, but could not you give me a chaw of tobacco before I go; I aint had anything to eat in two days."

In this way the four tramps were disposed of in less than five minutes and when Captain Crim and Couch came in directly after Mr. Buchanen recounted his experience to them. The two captain's have always had a fondness for vagrants and as soon as they heard Mr. Buchanan's story Captain Crim turned to John the ignition, and said:

"Yes, bring 'em up quick," said Captain Couch, "for I haven't done anything since I got out of a sick bed. Be quick, John, or I'll

leck you up."

In a few seconds the four men were standing in line before the two captains. They

looked somewhat disfigured, but they were still in the ring.
"Where are you from?" asked Captain "From Richmond," said the four men in

"All from Richmond?" asked Captain Crim.

"Yes, sir," was the answer.
"All come here toge her?"
"No, sir. I never saw either one of these men before I came in this building," was the reply of each of the quar-

building," was the reply of each of the quartette.

"Well, that's strange. I guess you had better be cared for. Lock 'em up," said the captain, addressing Mr. Buchanau, and that gentleman at once began the searching process. On Davis, the youngest of the gang, a dozen plated spoons were found, and as soon as they came to light, Captain Couch sprang forward, saying:

"Jes' so, I told you so. Where did you get these?"

I belong to the Ben Butler party and carry these spoons as an evidence of that fact."

"Well, if it is searching us you are going to do," put in Lynch, "I'll just give up. Here's a bottle of corn whisky. It's all I've got in the world, and its an emblem of the St. John party. But give me a drink before you take it away."

away." Each of the men were scarched completely, but they gave up nothing except the spoons, the liquor, four fishhooks and lines and two docks of cards. As they were led back to their cell each one declared that he had never been

PLEDGER'S MANIFESTO.

What He Has to Say to the Colored People --A Committee Called.

What He Has to Say to the Colored People-A Committee Called.

W. A. Pledger, chairman of the colored national committee, has issuedja call for the meeting of his committee in New Orleans on the 17th of December, to take into consideration the prespects of his race under democratic rule. The call is as follows:

ATANTA, Ga., November 22 1884.—To the members of the Colored National Committee: For the first time since liberty and citizenship were given to the colored people in the recent slave states has the party which was regarded friendly to slavery came into pessession of the national government. The accession to power by this party is regarded by many of our people as a merace to those rights the title to which is vested in us by the constitution of the United States, and can only be taken from us by a constitutional amendment. Many leaders of the vistorious party are making an effort to atlay these lears and misapprehensions by giving assurances of a conservative and equitable administration, by the president elect. As a committee to whom is committed the guardianship of 8,00,000 of recepte who have scarcely any representation in the national or state governments, though by numbers entitled to it, it becomes your duty to speak: it becomes your duty to watch the diffic of sentiment as promised by the aforenamed assurances, if we are to meet with good government from a party that we have feared and detested, we will be pleased to say well done.

At present your principal duty is to assure our people that the title to liberty cannot be wrested from the m, and that the practical enjoyment of the rights growing out of this title is the problem which can only be solved by the race fised, and to its solution we will continue to labor undismayed and with confidence.

For the consideration of these matters and such others are may come before you, I deem it pradent to request your attendance at a m-eting of the national or some before you, I deem it pradent to request your attendance at a m-eting of the national or so

GEO. M. ARNOLD, JESSE LAWSON, Secretaries.

SHE IS AWARDED \$5.000.

Miss Nellie Byrd Recovers Damages From the Little Rock Liveryman.

Miss Nellie Byrd's many friends in Atlanta will be pleased to know that she has been awarded damages in her suit against a livery-man in Little Rock, Arkansas. It will be reman in Little Rock, Arkansas. It will be remembered that several months ago while Miss Byrd was in Little Rock she was thrown from a buggy and had her thigh dislocated. She suffered a great deal from her injuries, but finally recovered sufficiently to come home, where she remaited until about two weeks ago, when she returned to Arkansas to be present at the trial, suit having been instituted against the liveryman for damages, placing the damages. the liveryman for damages, placing the the liveryman for damages, placing the damages at \$10,000. A letter received yesterday from Miss Byrd brings the news that the jury gave her a verdiet for \$5,000. She will start home at once, reaching here about We inesday next. Miss Byrd has many friends here who will be glad to learn she has obtained this remuneration for her suffering, and will be glad to see her at home and wish her a speedy and outling recovery. entire recovery.

Boys' overcoats at Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

We keep in stock the conventional swallow tail to fit every shape. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

IN THE CHURCHES.

SERMONS THAT WERE PREACHED YESTERDAY.

Talked About "Christ as a Teacher," "Go in Peace," "Keeping the Babbath Holy," "God'siMercies for Three Years."

Yesterday morning the rain came down in a rents, but just before church time ceased and the clouds cleared away. The attendance at the various churches was considerably cut off, but still a very large number attended services. Below several important discourses are summarized:

The First Baptist Church.

Notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, which continued until almost the hour of service, the church was full and the congregation onjoyed the services greatly. The choir was never in better voice and the excellent singing was highly appreciated.

better voice and the excellent singing was highly appreciated.
His subject was:

"THE SABBATH FOR MAN."

From the text "The Sabbath was Made for Man." Mark 3, 27. Dr. Hawthorne said:

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it Holy," is one of the ten commandments given by Moses on Mount Sinai," but Moses simply re-enacted or sanctioned a law which has been in the world as long as man has been in it. The Israelites observed the Sabbath while they were world as long as man has been in it. The 1srachites observed the Sabbath while they were
urder Egyptian bondage. We find mention
of it among the Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians and Arabs—nations severed from the
common ancestral tree long before the birth of
tho Hebrew commonwealth. Both Hesiod
and Homer speak of "The Seventh—the sacred
day."

day."

The Jewish Sabbath, while it embodied the Sabbath principle, was ritualistic. It was made so to distinguish the Jews from other made so to distinguish the Jews from other nations and peoples. Thir ritual was binding on none but themselves. We who are not Jews are under no obligation to keep the Jewish Sabbath. "The law and the prophets were until John; since then the kingdom of heavens a preached." The Jewish Sabbath was a part of the ceremonial law, and as such passed away with the rest of the Jewish ritual. But have christians no Sabbath? They have The abolition of the Jewish institution did not effect the universal Sabbath principle. That will last which has existed from the beginning of man's residence on the earth is now recognized and obeyed by the observance of the Lond's day. The reasons for the Sabbath is to be found in the constitution of man—in the necessities of being. Hence man-in the necessities of being. Hence Christ declared that the Sabbath was made for nab. We find the noblest manbood, and the purest and highest civilization of the world where the Sabbath is best observed. Without it our beasted civilization could not live. An Oriental legend tells us that Solomon while on his way to the queen of Shebs, came to a valley in which dwelt a peculiar tribe of monkeys. Inquiring into their history he learned that they were the descendants of a colony of Jews who settled in that region many years before, and who by habitually neglecting the Sabbath has degenerated into the brutes they were, The story is fable, but the idea which

The story is fable, but the idea which it embodies is everiastingly true. The people who have no Sunday are going downward, steadily downward, to the brutes. Abolish the Sabbath in this land and two hundred years hence there would be a generation of men and women upon these streets but little better than mons. It seems much more probable that e men are going down to these beasts than privileges and blessings of that day is a rob-ber; he is man's worst enemy, and deserves all the reprobation that can be heaped upon In the evening his subject was "the Prodi-

The Second Baptist.

Yesterday the music at the Second Baptist church was very fine. The choir as a voluntary sang "Come Holy Spirit," and the congregation, led by the choir and cornet and organ, ang that sweet and solemn hymn:

Savior I follow on,
Guided by Thee,
Seeing not yet the hand
That leadeth me;
Husbed be my heart and still,
Fear I no further fill,
Only to meet thy will,
My will shall be.

Dr. McDonald's 'subject was "Christ as a Tracher," and his text was a portion of the 46th verse of the seventh chapter of John. "Never man spake like this man." This text was the report of those who had gone to arrest Jesus, but who had returned with-out him. Instead of arresting him they had themselves been arrested by originally and spirituality which marked his

This verdict of his contemporaries has been confirmed by the testimony of history. In what He was teaching He was so distinguished that He stands without a rival or success-

This does not consist in the amount of his insuration which has been preserved. An hour's reading would cover all the matter which has been written. What a contrast to

which has been written. What a contrast to the interminable volumes which are occupied with un folding the meaning of what He said! He was fice from the air of profundity which marks the cliorts of ordinary men.

The truth is verified if we regard the manner of His teaching:

First, in simplicity. There was no striving for effect; no claborate machinery of manner; no attempt at the dramatic oratorical or sensational style. There can hardly be a more marked contrast than hetween flis simplicity of manner and utterance, and the self-conscious preparation and delivery of ordinary men. Second, his spirituality. No labored essays in proclaiming physical or metaphysical science. Persistent attempts were made to draw him into the transient and absorbing questions of to the transient and absorbing questions of e times, but with consecrated and natural in he turned every such attempt to impress

tim he turned every such attempt to impress religious truth.

The same truth is seen in the matter.

First. His revelation of God. His love, mercy, justice, power, truth. It is as a latther that he represents him. His providence great as gentle. His character glorious and gracious. Second. His doctrines in regard to man

His nature ruined, lost, condemned—need of rerewal—need of pardon and peace.

Third, His unhesitating declaration from first to last of himself as a Savior, the only Savior from sin and death.

In regard to the effects of his teaching, this

In regard to the effects of his teaching, this verdict of his enemies is supported by an unbroken array of facts, first upon individuals: Whosever heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them has escaped the pollution of sin and formed the very highest character the world has ever seen. Hearts have been cleansed, trouble has been dispelled, the sorrowing have been comforted. His words have been seeds of holiness in every heart receiving them. Second upon nations. Whole proubes them. Second upon nations. Whole peoples have broken from the debasement of centuries, and have been lifted by his words into

ries, and have been lifted by his words into the best types of civilization.

What are our duties to such a teacher?
First to learn from Him; constantly and submissively to hear His sayings; "they are spirit and life." Secondly, to follow them. Darkness and doubt and fear surround its like an atmosphere of death. His words can bring life, and light, and jay.

"This is my beloved son. Hear ye Him."
At the conclusion of the sermon Professor C.
8. Mallette, of Savannah, who was with the choir, sang the words of the hymn, "Hear, gracious Ged, my humble moon" to music of

cher, sang the words of the hymn, "Hear, gracious God, my humble mean" to music of his own composition.

Dr. McDonald urged the members of the church to receive the members of the Methodist cenference with open arms, and to entertain them and their wives with the freest hospitality.

At the First Methodist. Dr. Harrison, who was for several years pas-tor of the First Methodist church, preached to his former charge yesterday morning. He

was heard throughout his able discourse with remarkable attention. After the singing of "Jesus Lover of My Soul," Dr. Harrison announced as his text the 18th verse of the 28th chapter of Matthew. "Unto me is given all power in Heaven and in earth." These words were spoken by Jesus after his resurrection, and just before his ascension. It was very usual for him to compare the kingdom of heaven to earthly affairs and incidents. While these illustrations aid our apprehension they hese illustrations aid our apprehension they have often been perverted in the effort to make them mean too much. Every parable illustrates one great truth. This is the central point in the picture, and its surroundings are mere background and shading to bring it out the more clearly. The kingdom of heaven touches the earthly kingdom at many points but the lesser does not long coincide with the greater. These wonderful words are spoken by one who has dominion over both kingdoms. His title is undisputed. There is not an earth ly monarch whose right to his throne does not somewhere rest on a questionable basis. But Christ could say, "Unto me is given all power in heaven and in earth." He had grappiled with the king of terrors, had torn lease the in heaven and in earth. He had grappied with the king of terrors; had torn loose the central pillars of the temple of death; he had driven the pale monarch from his throne, ridden triumphant through the grave and was ready to reascend into the bosom of his Father. These words have a deep and received meaning for us Chiefe is an acceler. precious meaning for us. Christ is our media-tor. To fill that office he must have all power in heaven and in earth. As St. Paul says, the mediator is not of the one part. He represents both. He is the God-man, the man-God, perfect man, very God. He is touched with a feeling of our infirmity, and he is co-equal with the Oather. There has been a great deal of discussion as to the sonship of thrist. It has been argued that it necessarily implies inferiority, because the idea of sonship is inseparable from that of less dignity in oint of time, and because the son comes from e father. How would such reasoning apply this life? Who was the father of Homer, of crates, of Aristotle, of Plato, of Napolson e Great? The world cares not to preserve names, but these mighty souls from souls that were less they. It is, therefore, not impossible to they. It is, therefore, not impossible to his law to us is comprehended in one d, love. We cannot master the usages of the laws of our earthly kingdoms. Few he know the laws of their own country. But is blessed law we may know perfectly: The left in one thing has made many a man at. It was his faith in in his "star of deay" which nerved Napoleon against all difficulties. A firm belief in a great truth has ried men through the painful toils of midht until they could shout

was heard throughout his able discourse with

night until they could shout their glad cureka at last. If we believe in their glad cureka at last. If we believe in this He is faithful to us in every time of trouble and will bring us to Himself in the end. After singing the "Coronation Hymn" and prayer by Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the congregation was dismissed.

At Trininty Church.

There was a large congregation at Trinity church yesterday. This was the closing Sabbath of the conference year. Dr. Kendall's subject was, "God's Mercies for Three Years." He selected for a text Acts xx:31. "Remember that by the space of their years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears." He said that an annual Methodist conference is an exchalence sin to Mathadist the conference is an exactal consequence is an exactal consequence. conference is an epochal occasion to Methodist preachers and to the entire church represented. If we could read hearts as God reads them we would not wonder that tears often fall as acmory lifts the veil of the year and their onflicts and Christ's victories are reviewed. We have no necessity for a text this morning

We have no necessity for a text this morning and only read one on account of the concidence in time of Paul's ministry at Ephésus and my pastorate with you. Paul spoke of his labors. I know he did it meet and humbly to glorify God. Aside from his confession that "he was chief of sinners," a "thorn in the flesh" had been permitted, lest he should "be called above measure." I know the danger of unintentionally magnifying our own work and especially of the speaker at present, interlacing himself with what God hath wrought, but I would say in the outset that only the overweening mercies of God have permitted me to take any share in the blessings conferred upon you as a church. Yet it pleases Him on you as a church. Yet it pleases Him sen in our day to suffer "the lame to take the re not" to uphold His glory and confound the

mighty.
As paster and church we have sought to labor in the "demonstration of the spirit," no: according to fleshly wisdom, insisting upon experimental religion as opposed by the iceexperimental religion as opposed by the ice-burgs of ritualism and formalism. Believing as we do that in a season of great spiritual darkness our denomination was raised up by providence to combat these evils and "spread providence to combat these evils and "spread Scriptural holiness over the land," we have jointly labored to have our church character-ized by brotherly love to "bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." God has blessed us.

Dr. Kendall then gave in statistics results of the year's work—the number of accessions to

car's work-the number the church and the amount of moneys raised, etc., which showed a marvelous degree of prosperity. He then said he would speak o God's mercies, but they are past numbering. Like a pedestrian, passing through tropical forests, is touched by branches, buds and blosters of the control of the con forests, is touched by branches, buds and olos-soms on every side, so have His mercies been to us. Like the stars forming the milky way, too multiplied for separation in our sight, yet mingling their tadiance and lighting the heavens, so His mercies are interlaced and inneavens, so his mercies are interfaced and in-terfecked in our lives' past computation, but lighting our way. His love has been compared to an occan; let-us explore it to-day. It is absolutely shoreless, boundless. It has so been manifested to us as a church, as families and individuals. "Oh, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men." This has been a year of great financial stringency. some of you may be in trouble. I believe there is enough charity in our membership to go out in brotherly kindness and benediction to every member in distress. Commending you "to God and the word of His grace," i prsy that we may all meet in the great con-terence of Christ's redeemed hosts in heaven and enter with our Savior upon that "inheri-tarce that is undefiled and that fadeth not

At St. Philip's Church. At St. Philip's Episcopal church yesterday morning, Dr. Armstrong's pulpit was occu-pied by Mr. Stringfellow, of Monigomery, Alabama. Mr. Stringfellow preached on "The Incompleteness of Character." The armon was full of thought and made a deep At the afternoon service the congregation

> "Oh Paradise! oh Paradise! Who doth not crave for rest.
> Who would not seek the happy land
> Where they that loved are blest."
> Where loyal hearts and true
> Stand ever in the light."
> All rapture through and through
> In God's most holy night."

Stend ever in the tight;
All rapture through and through
In God's most holy night."

The text was the words of Christ to the
woman who came to him and who was rebuked
by Simon, but who was justified by Christ and
told to "go in peace." Those simple words
mean a great deal. They are among the
sweetest words ever spoken by the Savior.
Many people in the elden days, said
"Go in peace, but it was the Savior who
gave to the words their great importance and
significance. The Pharisee had done Christ
the great homor as he considered it to invite
him to dinner. While he was there a woman
came. She was poor and in deep distress and
weeping bitterly. She was wisked but penit nt. Simon considered it presumptious in
har to all preach Christ and rebuked her. But
there was one there with a tenderer heart than
his. She had heard him say "whosoever is
weary and heavy laden let him come," and
who was more weary and more heavily laden
then the? She had heard him say He came
not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. She saw in him the only friend of
s nucre, and longed to take shelter by his side.
Simen turned and rebuked her. Our blessed
Lord turned, and forgiving het said to "go in
peace." Here then we have the lesson which
we are to draw. We see the conditions upon
which the blessing was bestowed: First, faith
in Christ, then pardon, then blessing of depart
in peace. The woman had faith. She re-

ceived pardon, and peace came after pardon.
Christ has sent out his representatives, his teschers, to proclaim this peace, and whosoever has it needs nothing more. It brightens the beart of the Christian through life and sustains him in the hour of death. Blessed is the man who can say "I have that peace."

St. Luke's Cathedral.

The threatening weather made the attendance at St. Luke's cathedral yesterday morning somewhat smaller than usual, though the congregation was of fair size. The music by the choristers was better than usual, the vestry having lately made extra efforts to make it stronger by the addition of several young boys. Rev. Charles M. Beckwith took his text from St. Mathew, xiv., 14; "They need not depart; give ye them to eat." The speaker began by stating that the text was taken from the parallel passage to the gospel for the day, and explained the mind of the church in appointing this portion of the Scripture for the last Sunday in the church year. If you have followed the church teachings you will understand just what she is now to do. It happened that during the Master's life, just after the murder of John the Baptist, he passed over the church year. If you have fol the waters and came to the desert. The people missed him, and when they sought him found him in the desert. The Master was wearied, but began to teach them. The lame, the blind and the sick came and he heated the blind and the sick came and he healed them. When it was evening the disciples said, "Send these people away;" but the Mastersaid, "They need not depart; give ye them to est." There are certain thoughts of peculiar force in connection with this event at this period of the year. Here was this hungry multitude; the disciples knew they needed sustenance. They had been drawn to the wilderness after Christ, and when the disciples asked that they be sent away, the Master said, "They need not depart," as he had before said, "Seek ye the kingdom of God, for these things shall be added unto you." And yet, when they had sought him and found him, he used means for their sustenance. He used the food then at hand—much or little—a drop—not a harvest yet to come. He was not going to a great storehouse of plenty, not going to a great storehouse of plenty, but a little handful of food. It is there the lesson comes with such force. While He used the means, He used the instrument. While the ds. iples spoke and asked, "Lord, what are these?"—five loves and two fishes the answer came, "Bring them to me." Then the five thousand and more were fed, and the twelve baskets of fragments gathered. These are the points which the church brings for our spiritual instruction. The Master had compassion on the vast multitude that followed Him? So there are multitudes near us whose hearts long for that which the world does not give-voices crying to the Master for food. Heaven knows we are in the desert. Our means have been stripped. Behold the five oaves and two fishes. to do the work before us. cased on our hands as it did with the Master. creased on our hands as it did with the Master. Between those methods we must make choice, raying as the disciples did: "Send them away," or looking at the sterility of your own heart say: "I haven't any spiritual life for myself." The blessings that came to the disciples was not because the means were great, but because the Master gave the means and they were to be the instruments. If you want to know why Christianity is not growing, think of the blessings of distributing which you are neglecting. Look at your own works; hear the whispers that came, "Lord send them away, I have but five loaves and two fishes, what are these with so many?" Yet we must strive this way o many?" Yet we must strive this way strive to do the Master's work. Our own of-ferings seem so little; yet take that little and distribute it, because you not only use what you have, but obey the Master. Put your prayers and words of encouragement and your deeds of sympathy together and take them to Him. Though it be but a drop in the ocean, it goes not as yours, but as the Master's. A word spicken to God is a word that will grow larger and larger in good. We must do that or withdraw from the work. "But the day we withdraw; when we look on our trials and caresses as heavy. I believe the blessing day we withdraw; when we look on our trials and caresses as heavy, I believe the blessing will go when we cease. There is another way to look at it—a way we have not worked. We have erected here a house to Him. Let us say we will keep building. We haven tyet learned the value of a little gift.

That is the church's thought for us now. Looking at the multinde, we ery just as tha

That is the church's thought for us now. Looking at the multitude, we cry just as the disciples did. "Lord, send them away; I haven't the influence or the time." But they did not depart. My Christian brethren, let us begin our work in that spirit—acknowledge our inability to do the work, but bring our deeds in prayer to the Master. Then going out among the people, let us do His work, and as food from His hands, we carry it to the multitude. And when the we carry it to the multitude. And when the multitude shall have been fed, and feel the light of the church in their hearts, there will be fragments from the Master's hands—the re-ward to come to us for our labors.

Dr. Barnett continued last night, at the First Presbyteriau church, his series of ser-First Presbyteriau church, his series of ser-mons on scenes and incidents in the ministry of Christ. His theme was the parable of the sower. This was his first parable. For eighteen months he kad been preaching. Half of his ministry on earth had been finished and for the first time he uses the parable as a method of illustration. His disciples were surpised and asked him why he spake in this manner. He told them that the generation around them had become gross of heart; they had defened their ears and blinded their eyes to the truths he had pre-sented. He began then to speak to them in sented. He began then to speak to them in parables. A parable shows something that is true, but not all the truth of God's word. Each of the remarkable parables which Christ used illustrates some great truth Christ used illustrates some great truth and all combined they give us an idea of what the kingdom of God is. We caunct understand what a house is to be by seeing one picture of it. We must have a front elevation, a side elevation and a rear elevation. Then we may get a good idea of what the house will be. All these parables comoined are a great aid to our comprehension of God's word. There are lessons clearly apparent for us in the parable of the sower. The fact of the parable interestic shows up how the people had been the parable of the sower. The fact of the parable itself shows us how the people had been neglecting their opportunities. They had disregarded the word of God, which was offered to them by its author every day. The word of God cannot be treated in this way. It is a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death. It is as impossible to stand still morally as it is physically, to arrest the progress of age.

Every moment makes for weal or woo.

The four kinds of hearers typified by the seed which the sower dropped, were then described. The types illustrated by the seed that fell by the wayside; by that in the stony places; by that which the briars cheked; and by that which in good and fruitful ground brought forth abundant barvest were explainbrought forth abundant harvest were expisined as applying to people around us every day
who receive in different ways the
seed of the gospel. It is a grave question as to
who prepares the seed. In one sense God
does it; in another man prepares it. We receive our life from God, but we are responsible
for the environments which we place about
our life and the way in which we use it. We
have much to do with the preparation of the
seed and are largely responsible for the fate
of the seed.

Girola, Ford's opera company begin their engagement at DeGive's opera house to night, presenting the beautiful comic opera "Girola, or the Three the heautiful comic opera "Girola, or the Three black Cloaks." The music is 1v Buccalossi, and like the dames in the opera, is Spanish. The libratio is full of surprises and comical situations Mrc. Seguin will appear in the title role. The cast of the opera is composed of artists who are first class in every particular. Until Fedday, Fond's opera company is the only amusement we are to have at the opera house. This company is truly, and the only southern opera company, it was born and nurrared in Baltimore and has grown to array proportious. From the number of seats already taken, it is apparent that a generous and deserving patronage will be extended the troupe.

The Newmarket. An Overcost very much in favor this season, can be found at Eiseman Broat, 35 Whitshall street.

Nice well ventilated and we'll lighted rooms, all new and neat, is Constitution building.

FOUR YEARS IN JAIL.

Alf Doyal Goes Back to Griffin for Another Trial-- A Long Imprisonment, Alf Doyal, who killed Policeman Hancock in Griffin, nearly four years ago, was taken out of the Fulton county jail yesterday and car-ried back to Griffin where he will have snoth-

r trial this week.

Doyal looks considerably used up by his

Doyal looks considerably used up by his long imprisonment. He has been an immate of the Fulton county jail nearly every day since he killed Hancock, and the long siege has begun to tell upon him. Yesterday when he welked ont of jail his friends would nardly have recognized him, so great has been the change in his appearance. As he disappeared through the jail door Mr. Pool, the jailer remarked, "I guess this is about Doyal's last chance. He has been with us a long time and it seems like parting with an old friend when he goes out."

out."
"How long has he been here?" asked a Cox-

"How know reporter.

"Let's see," said Mr. Pool, as he removed his hat and began scratching his head, "Doyal came here in January, February, No-yes; in January. Let's see; he has been here about forty-seven months. Nearly four years. That's a long time, I tell you, to stay cooped up in four walls." 4 Is there any one here now who was here

when Doyal came in?" asked the reporter,
'No. Not a single one. But Doyal has
seen a great many come and go."

seen a great many come and go."
"How many, you guess?"
"Oh, I don't know, but I feel certain that we have locked up and released all of twelve to fifteen hundred prisoners since Doyal came.

He has seen and talked with 'em all, and I believe he could almost name them to you. He has a bright mind, and remembers everything. He takes a pride in his memory."

"He has changed a good deal, has he not?" "He he schanged a good deal, has he not?"
"Yes, as much as any man you over saw.
When he came in here he was very strong;
his muscle were as hard as iron and he was
not easy to handle. But to day he has no
muscles. His flesh is as soft as veryet
and his skin is so white and fair that a
lady night envy him his complexion. He has
grown quite deaf too, and his eyesight is not
too good. Why, when that man came here he
could endure hardshep, but to day he could
not run across the corridor twice."
"Why?"

"Why?"
"Because he has no wind. He can't stand

"Has he given you any trouble?"
"Not recently. Doyal has behaved himself very well since Tobe Turner left."
"Did Tobe's going have any effect on

Doyal?"
"Would it have had any on you? See, here are the two men—both are white. They were old friends. They met in jail after killing their men. Both were under sentence of death. The friends of both made every effort to save them. Turner's friends death. The friends of both made every effort to save them. Turner's friends failed and when he left this jail it was to go to death. They parted at the door. Their parting was simple, but imagine if you can Doyal's feeling when Turner passed out of the door. There he stood with the same doom hanging was him. How would you of I or anybody over him. How would you or I or anybody have felt. Kind o' shaky, wouldn't

have felt. Aind o' shary, wouldn't you?"

"I guess so. But how did the intelligence of Turner's suicide strike Doyal?"

"Like it did the restof the boys in iail. They felt rather glad that he was not hung. Doyal told Leonidas Johnson and Carry goodbye too, when they went off to bang' and here Mr. Poole picked up a pencil and a piece of paper and went to figuring.

"What are you doing?" asked the reporter.

"What a minute, and see," said Mr. Pool, holding up the paper, "Doyal has been here nearly four years. That's a long time. Think what has happened in that four years, and tell me that a man ought not to be careful what he does. It's better to get whip-

careful what he does. It's better to get whip-ped than to kill some one. That four years is equal to one thousand four hundred and sixty equal to one thousand four hundred and sixty days. He has eaten two meals a day, which is two thousand nine hundred and twenty, and has not earned one of them. He has been here 33,040 hours, or 2,042,040 minutes or 122,520,000 seconds. Doyal probably deserves the sentence of the court, but he keeps putting it off and off."

CITY VOTING PLACES.

1st Ward, No. 1 Engine house, 2nd Ward, Station house, 2nd Ward, oonner Frazier and Fair, 4th Ward, 238 Wheat street (Thompson Block.) 5th Ward, No. 3 Engine house, 6th Ward, corner Wheat and Pryor, 1 w.

Four button cutaway suits for men, youths and boys, Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Fall Overcosts at Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall. Rooms in suits and well located for rent in Constitution build-

Separate pants for boys, Eiseman Bros., 55

Prince Albert suits at Eiseman Bros., 55 White Parties wanting good offices will call and examine our new rooms in

Constitution building for rent. Boys' suits at Eiseman Bros , 55 Whitehall. Child suits at Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Men's overcoats at Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall Dr. R. N. Cotter. We are glad to arnounce that Dr. Cotter, who left Atlanta a month ago, and made an extensive

prospecting tour throughout the west, has returned home, and will remain here, where he had alcady acquired a rapidly growing practice. Dr. Cotter had been associated with Dr. A. W. Dr. Cotter had been associated with 1st. A. W. Calhoun for several years part but will now open an office of his own. He will in a day or so be fixed up in his new quarters in Dr. Todd's handsome new office, 74 Marietta street. The doctor will confine himself, as he has done hereforce, to the treatment of diseases of the eye, carand throat, in which specially be has acquired envisible resultation. We are glad to welcome the doctor home gain, and bespeak for him the continued success which he so righly deserves.

Separate pants for children. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall treet. Double-breasted sack suits at Elseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

COTTON AND WEATHER. Cotton-Middling uplands closed in Liverpoel jesterday at 194: New York at 10%; in Atlan-

Daily Weather Report. OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., II. S. Custom House, November 23, 10:31 P.M. All observations taken at the same moment of me at each place named.

E WIND. NAME OF STATES.

STATION.

STATION. Weather LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time et Weardaily bar 970 Maximum ther 67, 12 ther 58 4 Minimum ther 58, 1 Total rain all 8

DEB. N. COTTER.
Diseases of the Eye. Ear and Throat.
(Late with Dr. A. W. Chihoun) has removed to
Dr. Tood's new offer, 74 hisrients st.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT OF HAYTIEN LIFE.

The Atrocitus and Barbarism Which Have Resulted
From the Freedom of the Blacks in HaytiCannibalism and Vondouism Universal—
A Story of African Opportunity,

When we read "Hayti, or, the Black Republic" (Smith, Elder & Co.), we cannot but ask ourselves what might have been the effect upon fair-minded people in our northern states if Sir Spenser St. John's account of the woful results of giving the negro race control of a highly civilized and most fruitful land could have been published simultaneously with "Uncle Tom's Cabin." But although it comes too late to strengthen the ihands of those who contended that retransportation to Africa, no matter at what cost, was the only safe corollary of negro emancipation, this book, and the attention which it cannot but direct to the appalling decadence of Hayti during the last hundred years, may arouse the public mind to the gravity of the problem presented by the preponderance and alarmingly disproportionate increase of the black population in several of the southern states.

One of the aphorisms based upon an overhasty and circumscribed induction denies to France the colonizing power, yet in 1790 France possessed in the wastern end of the island of Hispaniola-over which she had exercised au thority only a century and a half-a colony that, for its size, was the most flourishing and profitable ever created in America by any European nation. The gist of Sir Spenser St. John's indictment of the black race-the proof of its imputed incapacity, not merely for evolving, but for retaining civilization-lies in the carefully compiled statistics which contrast the present social and economic predicament of Hayti with the sgriculture and commerce, the roads, acqueducts and bridges, the industry and thrift, the order and security, the education and refinement, which existed there a century ago. The single point in the picture which is not utterly discouraging-and whether this is a propitious phenomenon may be stioned-is the considerable increase of the black (as distinguished from the mulatto or colored) element of the population. This fact. when we bear in mind the total lack of sanitary precautions and medical supervision, the ravages of inebriety and sexual excess, the prevalence not only of infanticide and assassination, but (among the negroes of the interior) of cannibalism in a most revolting form, can only be ascribed to the innate prolificness of the black race and to the favorable conditions of the Haytian soil and climate, under which abundant food is procurable with a minimum of labor, and the outlay required for clothing and fuel is quite insignificant. The changes in the composition and volume of the Haytian population seem to have been about as follows: At the close of the last century there were in the French end of the island about 50,000 whites, who have been completely exterminated, and 750,000 black and colored inhabitants. From all the information obtainable by Sir Spenser during twelve years' residence in Hayti (1863 to 1875), the population has doubled since 1825; but, unluckily, the estimates for the last named epoch vary considerably, viz., from 351,000 to 873,000. Apparently, the author accepts the mean between these figures, for he quotes without objection the belief of President Geffrard that in 1863 Hayti had 900,000 inhabitants, who, if the rate of increase were kept up, would by this time have multiplied to upward of a million and a sination, but (among the negroes of the inte-Hayti had 900,000 inhabitants, who, if the rate of increase were kept up, would by this time have multiplied to upward of a million and a quarter. Of this total the mulattoes, who have been repeatedly decimated by the often successful uprising of the pure blacks, now constitute about one tenth, and they are not only dwindling in numbers and power, but through constant intermarriage are rapidly degenerating into the prepotent black type. A curious fact about this Haytian population is the pronounced excess of the female element, which has been placed by some observers as high as three women to one man, and even the authree women to one man, and even the au-thor's cautious estimate would put it as high as three to two. No doubt this disproportion of males to females has materially aggravated the tendency so strongly marked throughout the mountain districts to revert to the polygamic habits characteristic of the negro in the country of his origin. At all events we are assured that the black peasant proprietor or squatter of the interior has as many wives as he can afford to keep, and that all attempts to abolish the practice have been abandoned in despair by the Catholic priests, whose energies for that matter are overtaxed in resisting the incessant though clandestine growth of the hideous superstition known as Voudooism.

Let us indicate in a few words the main features of the social, industrial and moral blight the tendency so strongly marked throughout

tants were literally backed and burned off the face of the earth, and the civilization they had reared was left for the blacks and the mulattees to fight over and pull down. Let us begin with saying that a considerable quantity of coffee is still exported, this being a product obtainable with the minimum of care and labor. It has often been asserted, Sir Spenser tells us, that the Haytian coffee crop would come to an end when the old trees died out, become to an end when the old trees died out, be-cause the blacks plant no new ones. In a smuch as the average age of the coffee plant is thirty years, while at least thrice as long a time has clapsed since the negro insurrection, the pre-diction was clearly unfounded—for the reason, according to the author, that nature has reme-died the neglect of man, the old trees being everywhere surrounded by younger ones that have sprung up spontaneously from seeds scattered by the wind or rain in the teeming soil. Nevertheless, the coffee crop of recent years falls greatly short of the amount pro-duced when the French possessed the country. duced when the French possessed the country. Thus the quantity exported, which in 1789 exceeded 88,000,000 pounds, was less than 56,000,000 in 1880, which was much above the average. one the last fifty years. Of cotton, 8,400,000 pounds were exported in 1789, but by 1860 this amount had sunk to 688,000. Under the artificial stimulus imparted by the civil war in the United States the crop rose in 1865 to 4,000,000, but with the fall of prices cotton was again neglected, and it did not figure at all in the latest commercial reports inspected by the author. The only cultivated product which can be said to have increased since the insurrection is that of the cacao tree, to which the white planters paid but little attention. Of this only 600,000 pounds were exported in 1789, against some 2,220,000 in 1863, an amount, however, which does not seem to have been equalled by any subsequent output. The exports of logwood have naturally increased, the delivery of this staple being a work that just suits the negro, since as Sir Spenser points cut, it can be done by fits and starts, and never requires continuous labor. On the other hand, the shipments of mehorary have made at the since of mehorary have a made at requires continuous labor. On the other hand, the shipments of mahogony have much de-clined, since the cutting has invovided more toil, owing to the fact that the forests near the coast are becoming exhausted. But the most conclusive proof of haytian decadence is the total disappearance of sugar from the list of exports, whereas in 1789 more than 160,000,000 exports, whereas in 1789 more than 160,000,000 pounds of it were sent to France. The blacks could find no hing better to do with the mills and factories built by the white planters than to burn them, and all the cane now grown in Hayti is used for making molasses and a vile kind of run which is consumed by the negroes in enormous quantities.

So much for the complete prostration of what was once the foremest industry of Heyti Now.

So much for the complete prostration of what was once the foremost industry of Hayti. Now let us see what has become of the fixed improvements and appliances of civilization with which the country entered on the era of negro government. The fate which has befsilen the cities and large towns may be summed up in the author's comment that "the negresses cook their bananas amid the ruins of the best houses of the capital." Cap Haitien, the once populous and opulent seaport of the northern provinces is now a heap of hovels and debris.

You call the proof reader, which had become inechanical with the country has befsilen the chief and turn that gas."

"Bring it in and turn that gas."

The foreman looked at the stick and read it. If the foreman lo

St. Marc, formerly built of stone, is in our day mostly made up of wooden shanties. In Portau-Prince, which was carefully laid out by the French and was conspicuous for well constructed edifices, "you are struck," we are told, "with the utter shabbiness of the buildings, mean cottages and grovelling huts by the side of the few decent-looking dwellings." Even the church is a straggling wooden structure, a mere overgrown shed, with its walls disfigured by numerous wretched maintings in which "our Savior is occasion."

with its walls disfigured by numerous wretched paintings, in which "our Savior is occasionally represented by an ill drawn negro." In all the towns the supply of drinking water is deplorably defective, and pestilence is invited by the reckless disregard of sewerage and drainage. The streets, periodically torn up by the tropical rains, are usually mended with stable dung, and all the offal from the houses is flung into the gutters, there to putrefy and breed infection until it is swept away by the floods of the wet season. Outside the large towns although you come everywhere upon the ruins of mansions and spacious outbuildings belonging to the colonial epoch, there is now scarcely a single decent looking house. All the mountain districts are abandoned to small cultivators, whose wretched cabins are destitute of every comfort and disgustingly foul. As to the state of the bridges, which in colonial times were kept in admirable repair, it will suffice to quote the saying current among the Hay-

were kept in admirable repair, it will suffice to quote the saying current among the Haytians, that "you should go round a bridge but never cross it." The roads are wrecks and in the rainy season are quite impassable, though how easy it would have been for the blacks to preserve the invaluable means of communication bequeathed to them by the white colonists may be seen on the road from Gonaives to the northern province, where "there is a very remarkably paved way, the work so well done that it has resisted the rain during a hundred years of neglect." Another work so well done that it has resisted the rain during a hundred years of neglect." Another illustration of the negro's capacity to hold fast benefits that come to him ready made is furnished by the famous plain north of Port-au-Prince, known as the Cul-de-Sac. The extraordinary productiveness of this district depends on the regular supply of water, to secure which the French engineers constructed the best investigation works. elaborate irrigation works. For more than half a century those precious appliances were neglected by the blacks, and although repairs were at last ordered under President Geffrard,

so large a part of the sum voted was embezzled that the distributing canals could not be re-

The ravages of headlong, hopeless disin-The ravages of headlong, hopeless disintegration are as patent on the social and moral as on the material side of Haytian civilization. Pifering and lying are universal and inveterate among the masses of the people, and among office-holders embezzlement is not only the invariable practice, but is actually sanctioned by public opinion. Sir Spenser tells us that an ordinary Haytian visitor never leaves a new without a thoughtful backward glance. that an ordinary Haytian visitor never leaves a room without a thoughtful backward glance to see if he has not perchance overlooked something worth filching, and apropos of the ubiquitous official corruption, he quotes a Haytian proverb, "Prendre l'argent de petat, ce n'estpas vols." As to connubial fidelity, it is not honored or expected in any social stratum en the part of the males, though in the higher circles of colored society the educated mulatto "ladies," though offensive in many of their personal habits, are credited by the author with exemplary chastity."

The retrogression of the Haytian blacks to barbarism is, however, most decisively and distressingly attested by the rapid growth of voudouism and cannibalism, which the government is quite unable, or unwilling, to prevent, and which even the sincere and strenuous efforts of the Catholic church—restored since the concordant of 1860 to some degree

uous efforts of the Catholic church—restored since the concordant of 1860 to some degree of influence in Hayti—have proved impotent to stem. Sir Spenser St. John devotes a chapter, to this frightful subject, and the evidence collected and verified by him amply confirms the charges made some three years ago in a London journal, and repudiated with much bitterness by the official newspapers published at Port Au-Prince. The resentment provoked by such Prince. The resentment provoked by such disclosures is intelligible enough, for cannibalism is the one thing of which Haytians have closures is intelligible e still a sufficient tincture of civilization to be thoroughly ashamed. But they will not find it easy to refute the deliberate and reluctant conclusions of the English minister, who lived twelve years among them and who had and used every opportunity of

eliciting the truth. To the horrors recounted in this volume we shall not refer in detail, but will content ourselves with quoting the au-thor's answer to an obvious objection to the thor's answer to an obvious objection to the trustworthiness of his information: "The remark I made when I first began inquiry into this subject may naturally be repeated by others. If the majority of the Haytians be tainted by the Vaudoux, who is it that denounces these dreadful crimes? The answer is that there are in Hayti two sects of Vaudoux worshippers, one that indulges in human, searifices, another.

one that indulges in human sacrifices, another that is content with the blood of the goat and the cock. and the cock. The property of the laster by many gentlemen connected with the Haytian police that if the followers of the latter sect did not secretly denounce the crimes committed by the others it would be almost impossible for them to keep the assassin sect

in check."

It will be the more impracticable to parry Sir Spenser St. John's indictment of negrorule in Hayti, because he evidently went there without the slightest prejudice on the score of race or color, was slow and cautious in evolving his opinions, and announces his judgment in a circumspect and dispassionate way. Now that his book has been laid betore the British public, there is little danger that the ill-inform-d sentimentalists of Exeter hall will ever again succeed in exciting vindictive demonstrations succeed in exciting vindictive demonstrations against such men as Governor Eyre, whose crime as Carlyle saw axd said, was his unflinehing resolution that the doom of Hayti should not fall upon Jamaica. We have, however, purposely avoided allusions to the atrocities which marked the literal extermination of the whites in the former country. f the whites in the former country, our ject being simply to exhibit what the blacks have made of their fair heritage.

M. W. H.

Origin of Painting the Town Red.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.
"How is politics in Harrisburg?" asked Billy

Welsh, the minstrel manager, of a Telegraph re-

"Red hot," answered the reporter; "both parties have painted the town red."

Mr. Welsh remarked: "That's an odd expression-painting the town red-do you know where it originated? Well, I'll tell you. On my last tour through the country with Callender's minstiels—a year ago or more—I had as advance agent a man named Campbell. Campbell was a genius at advertising and never permitted a rival to get shead of him. One day in Buffalo I said: 'Campbell, I hear that; Barlow and Wilson are covering my bills with their paper; I want that stopped. I told him that he would strike them at Adrian, Mich. and when next I saw him he had huge bundles of bills ready for shipment to Adrian. All were printed in bright red. 'What are you going to do.'' I asked. 'I am going up to Adrian to paste those bills over Barlow and Wilson's, and on every dead wall in that place. I am going to paint the town red,'' and he leit. When we got to Adrian it looked as if it was on fire,'so thoroughly had Campbell done his work. That expression, 'painting the town red,' was so comie that the colored minstrels caught on to it, and whenever there was any excitment or anybody got particularly loud, they always said somebody was 'painting the town red.' Of course it spread, and is now in use by everybody.

Was a Democrat. strels-a year ago or more-I had as advanc

From the l'hiladelphia Bulletin.

hours of the night, as he looked down the alleys and saw no familiar bobbing of a head which had grown as old at its place as the ceiling had grown

ingy and black.
"Gone home," said his partner back of him.
"Who told him he could go home."
There was no answer. The only sounds heard tere the monotonous ones at the other cases—the lient circking, as some people call it, and the circ of the proof reader, which had become mehanical

REAL ESTATE DEALER,

MARK TWAIN'S FUN.

HE AND MR. CABLE AMUSE AN AUDIENCE BY TURNS.

and Truly Pathetic Ghost Story of the Woman With the Golden Arm who Haunted Her Husband-Other Humorous Notes.

From the New York Sun. Mark Twain and George W. Cable gave readings last evening in Chickering hall to an audience which filled every seat. It was diffi cult to surmise from a glance over the sea of faces who had paid to laugh and who to listen to Mr. Cable's descriptions. Mr. Cable's four readings were from his novel of "Dr Levier."

Instead of readings, his performances were recitations, delivered with intensity that apparently made the author oblivious to everything save his effort to body forth the pictures in his mind. An elocutionist would find small praise for his gestures, and frequently the wrong word was used by mistake. Yet Mr. Cable was cheered heartily at the close of his first recitation, in which he had assumed the characters of Narcisse and John and Mary Richling.

When Mark Twain walked on the stage, with his chin recently shaved and perceptibly powdered for the occasion, his unruly hair like a halo around his head, and his discouraged expression of countenance, he was welcomed with a prolonged clapping of hands. Without apparently recovering his spirits, he sauntered to the reading desk, felt for it with his right hand, found it, and began:

found it, and begal:

It is eight or nine years since I bade good-by forever to the lecture platform in this very hall. Since that time some things sad and some things joyous have happened to us all, to the country and to all the nations of the earth. I will not stop now to enumerate them. They say lecturers and burglars never reform. I don't know how it is with bkrglars—it is now so long since I had intimate relations with those people—but it is quite true of lecturers. They never reform. Lecturers and readers say they are going to leave the lecture platform never to return. They mean it, they mean it. But there comes in time an overpowering temptation to come out on the platform and give truth and morality one more lift. You can't resist.

resist.
I got permanently through eight or nine years ago. I may quit again. I never knew but one lecturer to refuse persistently to return to the platform. "I shall leave you now forever," this remarkable man said with emotion. "This is my last appearance, positively my last." It was his last appearance, but it was no merit for him. Such merit as there was belonged entirely to the sheriff

Mr. Twain has the habit of looking down sidewise into the middle of the desk on which he is leaning, while laughter in the audiencs continues. The bored and somewhat lugurous continues. continues. The bored and somewhat tugubrious expression he wears was slightly shaken by a twitching under his mustache, while only the profile of his face was presented to the audience. Then he turned and added:

Well, there's no telling. I'll make no more promises. Now I'll begin business and give a short chapter from my new novel, "Huckleberry Finn."

His left, hand, sought, the old familiar left.

His left hand sought the old familiar left rautaloons pocket and stayed there, while he leaned against the reading desk with the other arm on it, and proceeded in his conversational, slow, nasal drawl. It was in the Mississippi valley. Hack Finn, a white boy, and Nigger valley. Huck Finn, a white boy, and Nigger Jim ran away from the plantation and camped out, and they got to talking about kings one evening. Jim being told what fine clothes they wear, had his curiosity aroused, and he asked if there were many of 'em. Oh, yes, Huck replied. There was Sollymun. Jim had heard of him, but he wanted to know more about kings generally. How much did they get? What! \$1,000 a month? Wasn't that gov and what did they do for it? Huck said gay, and what did they do for it? Huck said they did nothing but lay around. Sometimes they went to war, but as a general thing they

just hung around the harem.
"'Round de what?" asked Jim,
"The harem," rejoined Huck.
"What's dat?"

"Don't you know Sollymun had one. He had a million wives."
"Nigger Jim had never thought of that before, and he proceeded to argue that Solomon could not have been a wise man, because he would have had to build a room of boiler iron and shut himself in occasionally, where he could get a little rest.

could get a little rest.

At his next appearing, Twain pitched into
the German language again. He has had a
standing quarrel with it since he went to Germany. While in Heidelberg he met a fellowintricacies of the declension of German adjec-tives as heartily as he did. He was a dissi-pated chap, said Twain, and he always said he would rather decline two drinks that one German adjective. Then Twain read an anecdote he had constructed in English to show the nonsense of mixing up the genders, and concluded with the remark that when the fellow who made the German language tried again, he should invent a language with one good, square, responsible sex—a language that wouldn't call a fish "he," the scales "she" and the fish

Mr. Cable for a recall sang "Brave Boys are Mr. Cable for a recall sang "Brave Boys are They" in a light baritone voice.

Mr. Twain looked surprised when he appeared for the last event on the programme. "I didn't expect," he said reproachfully, "to see you here yet. Perhaps you don't know how late it is growing."

Then he told a ghost story, first advising the receivers people for go hours. The story was

are not read a gnost story, inst advising the nervous people to go home. The story was about a weman with a golden arm who died and was buried, but whose husband concluded afterward to save the arm, and dug it up. In the night of tempest that followed a low steamwhistle whisper chased the man around inquiring: "Who-o-o-o-'s got my go-o-o-olden arm?" He locked himself in his room and went to held. Pat not came a light foot up the went to bed. Pat, pat, came a light foot up the stairs and through the locked door and up to the bed, and the soft steam-whistle whisper sighed in his ear: "Who-o-o-o-'s got my go o-o-older arm!"

Mr. Twain at this point jumped up two feet in the air and came down with a bang, shouting, "Nobody!" Everybody else jumped too.

8,000 Acres of Land

THE GREATEST PORTION BEING HEAVILY wooded with Pine, Oak and Hickory, and the balance consisting of rich Rice, Cotton and Corn land, located about

Twenty Miles From Savannah,

Are offered for sale. The timber on this tract has never been "saw-milled" or "boxed," and being of virgin growth is very valuable to either mill men or turpentine getters. men or turpentine getters.

The products of this land, which have amounted to 45 busheles of rice, a bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn to an acre, can be marketed at a minimum cost for freighting

By Railroad or by Water Transportation.

The improvements in the way of dwellings, barns, rice mill and machinery are substantial and ample. There are advantages peculiar to this property which render it valuable for a CATTLE RANGE, TURPENTINE FARM, RICE, CORN, COTTON or FUEL PLANTATION.

One corner of the land is only one-fourth of a mile from Fleming Station, on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway.

LIBERAL TERMS

Will be given to a responsible person, or an exchange may be negotiated for city property or city or railroad bonds. Plats will be furnished on application to

H. DORSETT.



SEWER PIPE!

Three We wish to say to Cities, Rail

Cheaper

CHEAPER THAN Y We will not be undersold.

No foul sewer Gas can es does through cement pipe, as you see us or wrlte. We will assorted sizes of Curves, Elb

FITTINGS

We will make contracts Stove Thimbles and Chimney Portland, Louisville and Rosendale Cements, Pla ster Paris, Land Plaster.

LIME! Plastering Hair, White Sa

EVERLASTING CYPRE LATHS,

COAL!

We are sole agents for the rida and the Carolinas, mined and consumers as low as can be

SCIPLES

Sheriff's sales for december, 1884.—Will be sold, before the courtboxes

CHERIFF'S SALES FOR DECEMBER, 1884.—Will be sold, before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tucsday in December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the corner of Marietta and Farley street in the fifth ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting twenty four feet on Marietta street, and running back along Fairley street, one hundred and five feet, adjoining the property of Harrison and Hunnicutt, and being part of land lot No. 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of defendant, to satisfy a fia., issued from the city court of Atlanta, Georgia, in favor of Thomas G. Healy vs. John G. Westmoreland, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton and, state of Georgia, and described as follows: Land lying in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known in the plan of said district as part of land lot No. 144, bounded as follows: Lying at the northeast corner of said lot of land, and running south with the original line of said lot of land, to the southeast corner of the same; thence along the line of said lot owest 1,074 feet, to Proctor's creek; thence down along the line of said creek to a stake-corner at the old milldam; thencenorth 600 feet to a corner; thence west 636 feet to corner; thence north 1,872 feet to a corner on the original land line; thence east 1,366 feet, to the beginning corner, also a subdivision fractional of said lot No. 144, bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake-corner; thence in a northerly direction 1,720 feet to a stake-corner on the bank of Proctor's creek; thence flow in a northerly direction 1,720 feet to a stake-corner on the bank of Proctor's creek; thence on a stake-corner on the bank of Proctor's creek; thence in a northerly direction 1,720 feet to a stake-corner on the same time and place all those t

Also at the same time and place, a certain city lot fronting on the west side of Martin street 56 feet, and running back same width 200 feet, between Clark and Rawson streets, known as No. 89 Martin street, being a part of land lot No. 33 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Homer Reed, to satisfy two fi fas from justice court of It 26th district, G. M., Fulton county—one in favor of D. R. Bramlet, vs. Homer Reed—and the other in favor of Muse, Swift & Dallas, vs. Homer Reed. Tenant in possession notified.

notified.

Also at the same time and place, a certain No. 3
Campbell job and news press complete, with roller
molds, etc. Levied en as the property of defendent, M. E. Thornton, to satisfy a fla issued from
Fulton superior court in favor of the Campbell
printing press and manufacturing company, vs M.

Thornton

printing press and manufacturing company, vs M. E. Thornion.
Also at the same'time and place, part of fand lot No 50, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia, situated as follows, to wit: Commencing on the south side of North avenue at a point 170 feet cast of West Peachtree street, and extending east along the south side of North avenue 72½ feet, thence south along lot No 5, 202½ feet to a 20 foot ally, thence west along the said ally 68 feet, north along the rear of lot 1, 2 and 3, of the subdivision of the Atwood property 203 to beginning point being lot conveyed by W H and James A Atwood executors of Mrs Ann W Atwood to George J. Dallas, trustee for his wife. The interest levied on being one-half of the above described lot. Levied on as the property of W H Wimberly to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of French Richards, & Co's. vs W H Wimberly.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

Notice to Holders of Fire Insurance Policies,

THE USE OF GASOLINE STOVES, UNLESS IN THE USE OF GASOLINE STOVES, UNLESS INdorsed on your policy, renders your insurance
null and void. An extra rate of one-fourth per
cent is charged for every gasoline stove used, both
on buildings and their contents.
W. P. & W. F. Pattillo,
Israel Putnam,
Joel Hurt,
W. W. Haskell & Co.,
Jno. A. Whitner & Co.,
Jno. A. Whitner & Co.,
Clarence Angier,

Thompson Bros.,
W. T. Crenshaw,
Joseph N. Moody,
Jno. A. Bowle.

For the Finest, Freshest and Best Oysters

In the Market, at Popular Prices, Go to

E. F. DONEHOO'S.



SEWER PIPE!

Vetrified Salt Gl | azed Stone Sewer, Drain Inches to Three roads, Dealers, Builders, Con body, that we will sell the

Stone Vetrified Salt | Glazed Sewer, Drain than you ever bought it in this OU CAN BUY THE COM Don't buy until you get our cape through the Vetrified Stone cement pipe is porous and will make it pay you to buy from ows, Slants, Traps, etc., and

OF EVERY DESC

to furnish pipe layed. We keep | Stove Flues, Drop Buttons. Tops. We are headquarters ; for

LIME! nd, Marble Dust, Fire Bric

SS SHINGLES, HEART LATHS,

COAL! Jelico Mountain and Poplar

by the East Tennessee coal co

bought. Anthracite, Grate, S

THE BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE qualified voters of the North Atlanta District for the coming election for county officers, on the first Wednesday in January, 1885, will be opened at No. 20 Peachtree street on the 27th day of November, 1884, and will remain open each day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., until and including the 27th day of December, 1884.

JAMES E. WILLIAMS, Registrar.

Registration Nrtice.

THE BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF THE qualified voters of South Atlanta District for the coming election for county officers on the first Wednesday in January 1885, will be opened at the courthouse on the 27th day of November 1884, and will remain open each day (Sundays excepted) beween the hours of 9a. m. and 5 p. m. until and necluding the 27th day of December 1884. W. H. TURNER, Registrar.

MARSHAL'SS SALES-DECEMBER 1884-CITY door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December, 1881 within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy it as issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the years 1883 and 1884. street assessment, and paving and curbing.

and paving and curbing.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 160x234 feet, more or less, on Fryor and Eugenia streets, No. 313, the said being mproved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, djoining kichberg and Goodwyn. Levied on as the property of Ezra Andrews to missy a tax fi fa n favor of the city of Atlanta against said Antrews for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

drews for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres, more or less, on Lowe street,; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dale and Smith. Levied on as the property of Dr W C Asher to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Asher for city taxes for the year 1884.

Atlanta against said Asher for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x160 feet, more or less, on Railroad and Spring streets,; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Solomon. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Grain Elevator Co. to satisfy a tax if fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Grain Elevator Co., for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 35, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x170 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street No. 407; the said being improved property of BH Austin, Agent, to satisfy a tax if, fa, in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mitchell and Johnson. Levied on as the property of BH Austin, Agent, to satisfy a tax if, fa, in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Austin, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 32, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing \(\frac{1}{2} \) acre, more or less, on Marietta street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Saners and Hope. Levied on as the property of Mattie M. Boyd to satisfya tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Boyd for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also, 8t the same time and place, city lot in ward 4.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x100 feet more or less, on Warren place; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Blouat and Kimbro. Levied on as the property of P. J. Blount to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Blount for city taxes for the vear 1884.

Blount to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Blount for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x150 feet, more or less, on Stonewall street, No. 84; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining ficken and Richardson. Levied on as the property of Jas M Berry, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Berry agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 31, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 32 acres, more or less, on Houston street, No. 85; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Glszener and White. Levied on as the property of C W Beall, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Beall, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 52, land lot 75, originally Henry now Fulton county. Georgia, containing three lots 50x200 feet deeh, more or less, on Washington and Little streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, southeast corner Ormond's Grove. Levied on as the property of Mrs J F Cummings, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cummings for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward l, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Elliott and Rhodes streets No 53; the said being impreved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining McCracken and Gaither. Levied on as the property of Henry W Coleman to satisfy a tax



SEWER PIPE!

and Culvert Pipe Feet. tractors, Plumbers and Every.

and Culvert Pipe.

MON CEMENT PIPE.

Salt Glazed Sewer Pipe like it not stand acids. Don't buy till us. We also keep a full

RIPTION.

LIME! k, Fire Clay, Etc., Etc.

PINE SHINGLES AND LATHS. COAL!

Creek Coals for Georgia, Flompany, and will furnish dealers tove and nut coal at bottom

& SONS, ATL ANTA, GA.

fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Coleman for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 56x145 feet, more or less, on Jackson street, No—; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Campbell, No 2 Lawshe sub-division. Levied on as the property of J B Campbell, to satisfy a tax if at, in favor of, the city of Atlanty againstsaid Campbell for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34 arcs, more or less, on Peters, Castleberry and Fair streets; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Lowe and railroad. Levied on as the property of M. T. Castlebery to satisfy a tax, if fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Castleberry, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward

year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x112 feet, more or less, on Wheat street, No. 49; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Akers and Orme. Levied on as the property of Thos A Chastaine, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Chastaine, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x185 feet more or less, on Hood and Windsor street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bell and an alley, Levied on as the property of Mrs E Y Clarke to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Clarke for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot ward in the county of the city of Atlanta against said Clarke for city taxes for the year 1884.

taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot ward in 4, land lot 47, originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x190 feet, more or less, on Jackson street, No. 169; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Todd. Levicd on as the property of Mrs. Georgia. A Cochran to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cochran for city taxes for the year 1884.

A Cochran to satisfy a tax if a in favor of the olty of Atlanta against said Cochran for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 43, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2% acres, more or less, on Anderson street the said being vacant property in the city of; Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Johnson and city limits. Levied on as the property of John Corrigan to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Corrigan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1 16 acres, more or less, on Nelson street, No. 160; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining an alley and Goodman. Levied on as the property of Miss Julia Coleman to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Coleman for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 88x166 feet, more or less, on Pryor and Gleon streets; the said being vacant property of Joe M. Corrigan to satisfy a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Thompson, northwest corner. Levied on as the property of Joe M. Corrigan to satisfy a tax if in a favor of the city of Atlanta against said Corrigan for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 28, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Gray street, No 14; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Miller and Gregg. Levied on as the property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and Stephens. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Julia A. Crusselle to assisty a tax if in in favor of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and Stephens. Levied on as the property of William Holland, colored, to satisfy a tax if in i

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward, land lot 78 originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing & acre, more or less, on Pryor street. No. 54 % 1 s and being improved property in the city of trium ta, Georgia, adjoining Ashford and More & dush. Levied on as the property of Mrs R.C. 11 20020. Tosatisfy a taxf fa in layor of the city & Atlanta against said Culberson for city taxes 1: year 184.

e same time and place, city lot in ward

1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing & acre, nore or less, on
Castleberry street, No. 40; the said being improved

Continued on Sixth Lease

VOL. XVII.

HENDRICKS IN NEWA

The Music of His Eloquence Still Growing

—His Tribute to the Sullivan Club and
Cause of Ireland—The Scutiment of Mr

Hendricks Coevred by the Crowd.

NEWARK, N. J., November 24 .- Th county democrats held a jubilee towhich Governor Hendricks, Governor

and Attorney General John P. Stockt the principal guests. After reviewing the parade from dence of Alderman James Smith, M dricks was serenaded at 11 o'clock by livan Cleveland and Hendricks club York, which had taken part in the pro

He said:

York, which had taken part in the proHe said:

It is impossible for me to address you a
I thank you, men of New Jersey, for the he
have done Grover Cleveland and mysel
recent election. (Cheers, 'I' know no hon
ble to be enjoyed by any man greater th
which is expressed in the confidence of
ple, and there is no mode of express
confidence higher than the build
[Cheers]. On the fourth day of this mo
Jersey did express her ju 2 ment that we
be the chief rulers of this country. The
ment stands, and will forever stand,
enough of the other states have concurred
judgment of the nation, under
constitution of the United States
the part that you have borne in that grave
spousible work. I express to you my sincers
and regards. To the Sullivan club (applantere cheers for the great hoosier) of the
New York, I desire to express my thanks,
special terms. They have done to
who is dearer to me that
own life, honor to-night. It
impossible that she should be here to rece
honor'at their hands. They have desired
press to her their respect and then regard
hanner, the beautiful banner that expre
mutual love for Ireland, cheers. It
hanner it was written by herself "Justice
land," (cries of bravo and cheers)—a se
that all men of nations and all kindrede
earth ought to respect and
Justice to Ireland that has given to Eng
pravets soldiers; Ireland that has sent
country of ours men who have fought i
wars: to develop this whole land; men w
illustrated the virtues of civilization,
tianity. To the Irish people this bar
given, because the Sullivan club are Iris
hope yet to see the day when Ireland
towards England what New Jersey is to the
States of America—an independent,
state, and acting and executing laws in a
local to herself. That is the beauty
system of government. It is by that:
government that we stand and flourish— ernment to localities and a general gov
for the protection and maintenance of
of the entire nation. So should it be son
the other for poor but glorious Ireland
C. Governor Leon Abbet also addressed t
blage congratulating t

THE DISPUTED SENATOR The Chicago Election Case Before

CHICAGO, November 24 .- The mot attachment to compel county clerk is produce the tally sheet, the poil book and ballots of the second precinct of the 18th was beilots of the second precinct of the 18th vof this city, was argued in the federal here this morning. The allegation is that the returns from that precinct tampered with in connection with the crebblean, and the Brand democratical contest. The final determination will settle the question of a republican ocratic majority on joint ballot in legislature. The attorneys for Ryanthe jurisdiction of the federal court, by Bladgett declared that the court cle the jurisdiction of the federal court, Blodgett declared that the court chiurisdiction, and directed the court produce the ballots, the poll book at ly these thefore the grand jury within The grand jury had, in the mean journed to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Before the grand jury met to-day ney appeared before Judge Blodgett, represented a candidate for the house tentatives of the state legislature, a trict included the disputed preciaconding to the returns, made his edefeated, but that he had hopes that of the ballots in the regular election would show that his client was and finally, that if the federal and finally, that if the fede jury were allowed to handle the would prejudice his client's contest, statement the judge decided to he argument to-morrow and an income argument to-morrow, and ordered the meantiment to-morrow, and ordered a meantime the grand jury should no cess to the ballots. The county cle therefore appeared before that be o'clock with only the poll book and the which were inspected by an expert sub-treasury. The result of the was not made public.

KELLOGG THROWN O The Impudent Carpetbagger Anxie

New Orleans, November 24.—Ju R. Whittaker, who went to Bat Governor Kellogg, as counsel, in t

R. Whittaker, who went to Baton Governor Kellogg, as counsel, in the the congressional vote in the this says Governor Kellogg received numers votes this year than in 1882. Kellogg's votes were thrown out by missioners of election this year, become placed in the wrong boxes, or halleged, they were not printed on vapaper, although the paper used was from the secretary of the law requires. Yet only about 500 majority claimed aglogg. In the two democratic parfayette and Calcasien—the return signed or certified to by the clerk Upon precisely the same ground, i board of canvassers, consisting of nor, the secretary of state, and the general threw out St. Mary and Aparishes, and the New Iberia poll, a gave Kellogg a large majority, ria parish this year, bes violence practiced, the state con of election did not appear at three publican polls. Consequently the election held. By this action Kellog several large democratic, polls, missioners of election did not as we poll lists or returns, and the name the commissioners are in the same inc." the commissioners are in the sar

The Vote of lowa.

DER MOUNES, Iowa, November 24.
beard of canvassers completed the
the returns for presidential electe
with the following results: Blain
fusion 177,286, republican plurality
is impossible to fix the vote for St.
ly, as there was no uniformity amo
lots throughout the state. St. Jo
however, was very close to the feenvess of the congressional and s

canvass of the congressional and will be begun December 4th. Indiana's Electoral Vo Indiana's Electoral volume 124.—Ti vassing board, composed of one each congressional district and the sand secretary of state, met this at began the canvase of the vote cast for presidential elections. The wolland will not be completed before a morrow.

The Voye of West Virgin
WHEELING, W Va., November 2
cial returns of the vote for preside
counties of West Virginia are no
llows: Blane, 6
ohn, 939; Butler